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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ All letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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If a subscriber orders the paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1874. NO. 95.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW ORLEANS.

Desperate Fight between Warmoth and the Manager of the "Bulletin"—The Latter Killed—Warmoth Under Arrest—Report of the Returning Board.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—In a fight to-day between Daniel C. Byerly, manager of the *Bulletin* newspaper, and ex-Governor Warmoth, in Canal street, Byerly knocked Warmoth down with a stick and jumped on him, when Warmoth drew a knife and stabbed Byerly several times in the abdomen.

The difficulty grew out of a controversy between Warmoth and the *Bulletin*, which led to the publication, on Friday, by Warmoth, of a card addressed to the manager of the *Bulletin*, reflecting upon that paper and Mr. Jewell, one of its editors. Governor Warmoth to-day made the following statement about the difficulty to the agent of the Associated Press: "Yesterday, after my card appeared in the *Picayune*, I was called on by a friend of Mr. Jewell, who demanded of me an abject apology for the card, which I declined to make. He then asked me if I would accept a challenge to fight a duel, remarking at the same time that it was generally understood that I would not fight. I replied that I would not fight if I could as well avoid it, that I was not a 'fighter' and that it would be time enough to answer the question about dueling when I was challenged. Later in the day the affair was confided to our respective friends. They met at eight o'clock last evening and agreed that Jewell and myself should fight in Alabama Monday morning, the weapons, dueling pistols, and the distance, ten paces. The terms having been accepted, I did not, of course, apprehend an attack, especially not from any one connected with the *Bulletin*. My understanding of such matters is that antagonists, pending a meeting should be courteous, and I was just on the eve of tipping my hat to Mr. Byerly, in front of whom two ladies were walking (the street being crowded), when he struck me with a heavy stick on the head, inflicting the wound you see. [The Governor, taking off his hat, exhibited a cut about two inches long over the left temple, extending back from the forehead.] He struck me three times with the stick, when I clinched with him, meantime taking a knife out of my pocket. With my arms around his shoulders I got my hands together and opened the knife. Just then I fell, Byerly falling on me. Soon after we fell a policeman took the knife out of my hand and some of the crowd pulled Byerly off. I understand Byerly has been cut and I am accused of having done the cutting."

Warmoth was arrested immediately after the fight and conveyed to the Third Precinct Station. He has been transferred to the Parish Prison to await the result of Byerly's wounds. Mr. Byerly received six wounds in the abdomen, one of which his physicians consider very dangerous but not necessarily mortal. Shortly after being wounded Mr. Byerly was removed to the Orleans Infirmary, on Dauphine street.

The *Bulletin* to-morrow will publish the statement of an eye-witness of the rencontre. The statement differs somewhat from that of Warmoth as to the cutting. This witness states that the knife was open when drawn, and that two or three stabs were made before they fell. Byerly's wounds were in the left side, just over the hip, one of them being over four inches deep, and indicate the length of the knife blade. Byerly died at twenty minutes past ten.

Byerly was aged forty-eight years. He was a printer by trade, a native of Pennsylvania, and came to New Orleans in 1845. He served gallantly in Shields' regiment of Louisiana volunteers in the Mexican war, and was wounded four times in one of the fights around Atlanta. One of his wounds deprived him of the use of his left arm by a resection of six inches of bone, including the elbow joint. After the war he returned to this city and was elected Clerk of the Third District Court two terms. Some months ago Byerly, in company with others, commenced the publication of the *Bulletin*.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

The final compilations of the official returns of the late election, which are to be promulgated to-morrow, show a total vote, with the polls and parishes thrown out, as mentioned in the report of the Returning Board, as follows: For Secretary of State—Dubuclett 69,544; Monecure 68,386: majority for Dubuclett, Republican, 958. The five constitutional amendments recommended by Kellogg, and adopted by his Legislature, are all carried by several thousands according to the count of both parties.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

The Louisiana Legislature meets January 4th, when it is expected stern opposition will be made in the House of Representatives to the rulings of the Returning Board, and to this time prominent persons here are looking with much solicitude. There is some color to the report that, should it become necessary, Lieutenant General Sheridan will proceed to New Orleans and assume command. If rumor is to be credited he will be in proximity to New Orleans on the day of the meeting of the Legislature.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Murder and Cremation near Columbus.

COLUMBUS, December 26.—Jacob Neiswander, living fifteen miles north of Columbus, is supposed to have been murdered and cremated. He left home nearly three weeks ago, and was invisible until Saturday last, when he was seen going toward his home with a satchel. He again disappeared, and this week his family deserted the premises. The neighbors made an investigation in the house and found bones in a large heap of ashes in a fire place. Two sons of the missing man have been arrested. They are boys fourteen and eighteen years old. There have been contentions in the family, and one of the boys confessed to having wounded his father with a butcher-knife almost a month ago.

Acquitted on a Technicality.

CHICAGO, December 25.—The jury in the case of Michael McDonald, on trial before the Criminal Court for an attempt to murder James McGarry, returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon. The ground of the acquittal was that the pistol used in the encounter last fall was not proved loaded, as charged in the indictment. McDonald is a noted gambler here, and the quarrel grew out of politics.

Child Suffocated by Drunken Parents.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—John Vetter's infant, three months old, was suffocated last Tuesday night, by its drunken father and mother lying on it in bed. The corpse remained in the house until this morning before it was discovered by the neighbors. The parents were still drunk and had made no attempt to bury it. They are now in the station house, the father suffering from delirium tremens.

Lawlessness in Uniontown, Kentucky.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 27.—The *Journal* has information that last week a party of patrolmen, who were guarding Uniontown, Ky., against suspected incendiarism on the part of the negroes, took a colored woman and hung her three times to extort a confession as to the suspected plot. She was left insensible and almost dead, but recovered after restoratives were applied. The town is in much excitement and is being strictly guarded.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Herr Pestel has been appointed Minister for the Netherlands at Washington.

Seven hundred Mennonites have arrived in Philadelphia, and will go West to-day.

The steamers Italy, France and Adriatic, from Liverpool, and Holland, from London, have arrived at New York.

The mill of the Norton Steam Power Company, at Norton, Mass., was burned last night. Loss $40,000, partially insured.

King Kalakaua attended Christmas services in St. Thomas' church. In the afternoon he held a reception. In the evening he attended Booth's theater.

John Johnson, on trial for the murder of Andrew Johnson, near Cleveland, last August, has been convicted and will receive his sentence this week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Halderman, mother of W. N. Halderman, one of the proprietors of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, died on Christmas, aged eighty-four.

A large archipelago has been discovered in the neighborhood of New Guinea. Two mountains in the same neighborhood have been named after Gladstone and Disraeli.

The Congressional Committees on Vicksburg and Alabama affairs, left Washington Saturday morning. The New Orleans committee left yesterday morning.

John Russell, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, a veteran cutlery manufacturer and founder of that branch of industry in America, died at his home yesterday, aged seventy-five years.

A special from Washington to the New Orleans *Times* says Lieutenant General Sheridan has been ordered to New Orleans to supersede General Emory, and remain in command till the arrival of General Terry. General Sheridan, at Chicago, says the report has no foundation in fact.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Russia.

GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS DECLARED INSANE.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 26.—The Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand Duke Constantine and nephew of the Emperor, has been declared insane and placed under the guardianship of his father. He was associated with the diamond scandal of a few months ago.

England.

EMIGRANT SHIP BURNED AT SEA—NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

LONDON, December 26—5 A. M.—A telegram has been received from Madeira stating that three of the crew of the emigrant ship Cospatrick, from London for New York, had arrived at St. Helena and reported the Cospatrick burned at sea. The report lacks confirmation, but it is feared that the crew and passengers of the Cospatrick, numbering five hundred souls, have all perished, with the exception of the three reported arrived at St. Helena.

Later—LONDON, December 28, 5:30 A. M.—A second telegram from Madeira states that the Cospatrick was burned November 17th, in latitude 37° N., longitude 12° W. It is now estimated that four hundred and sixty-five lives were lost by the disaster.

Spain.

THE CASE OF THE GERMAN SHIP GUSTAV—FOOD SCARCE AT PAMPLONA.

LONDON, December 28, 5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says the question is being discussed at Berlin whether it is possible to punish the Carlists for the outrage of the seizure of the German ship Gustav. Advices from San Sebastian are to the effect that the Gustav is deeply imbedded in the mud and that the Carlists are busily engaged unloading her. The captain of the Gustav was slightly wounded by the Carlists.

FOOD SCARCE AT PAMPLONA.

MADRID, December 28.—Food is reported to be very scarce at Pamplona. All known Carlist sympathisers are being expelled from that city.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 26.—Steamship Abyssinia, from New York, arrived out.

PLYMOUTH, December 27.—Steamer Cambria, from New York, arrived.

CUBA.

Latest of the Insurrection—The New York Junta—Efforts for Recognition of Cubans.

HAVANA, December 26.—The *Diario* of to-day says Senors Aldama and Aguilera have purchased two steamers for the purpose of bringing a filibustering expedition to Cuba. General Jordan is to return to the island, accompanied by Aguilera, and the former will assume chief command of the insurgents. The *Diario* further states that Aldama and his companions intend to re-establish the Cuban Junta in New York, with the object of regaining the influence and power formerly held by that body, and creating a situation in Cuba similar to that existing in 1869, by the commission of all possible depredations by the Insurgents. It says Captain General Concha knows much more of the plans of the Insurgents than what it now publishes. It gives publicity to the foregoing because Concha dislikes mysteries. Concha is resolved, as on former occasions, to combat the enemies of Spain everywhere. A letter to the *Diario* reports that strong efforts are being made in Washington to obtain the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents. The letter couples the names of Aldama and Collector Casey with these efforts, and says the object is to throw on the market the Cuban bonds held in Washington.

ST. LOUIS.

The "Times" to Change Hands—Serious Lamp Explosion—Shooting Affray in Buchanan County.

ST. LOUIS, December 27.—The *Times* announces to-day that Tuesday next the managerial and editorial control of that paper will be transferred to Stetson Hutchins, a former proprietor and for some time past the manager of the *Evening Dispatch*. The *Times* will be reduced in size and price and changed from its present quarto to folio form. It is claimed that this change will add to, instead of detracting from, the value as a comprehensive news journal, and that it will continue to be a reliable and consistent advocate of true Democratic principles.

By the explosion of a spirit lamp last night, at the residence of Herman Bauer, 1720 Linn street, Mrs. Bauer and her infant eight days old, a servant girl named Adele Klinck and Mr. Bickerdt were frightfully burned. The latter's injuries were received in extinguishing the flames, which were roasting the women and babe alive.

J. B. Spratt, an old and wealthy citizen of De Kalb, in Buchanan county, this State, was fatally shot by a Mr. Brown on Christmas day, and the latter was severely wounded by a son of Spratt, fourteen years old. The affair grew out of an old feud.

ERIE.

Revolting Murder of a Woman—The Body of the Victim Thrown into the Street—Great Excitement in the City.

ERIE, PA., December 27.—A horrible and atrocious murder was perpetrated in this city about seven o'clock last night. Catharine Hannon (widow), a midwife by profession, was found dead in the gutter at nine o'clock, just outside a low groggery called the Franklin House. The inquest is not concluded, but there is no doubt that the woman was murdered during or after an attempt at rape by John Hanly, the proprietor of the house, a man sixty years old. The woman was addicted to drink, and was probably intoxicated at the time of the murder. Hanly has a peaceful reputation, but is a notorious profligate. He is in custody, with the members of his family. His clothing and underwear are found stained with fresh blood, and the floor of the bar-room of the hotel likewise exhibits plain traces of blood. Mrs. Hannon's body was mutilated in a frightful manner and bore evidences of strangulation. She has a family of highly respected children, and the murder has aroused intense excitement.

THE INDIANS.

Surrender of Warriors, Squaws, Papooses and Ponies—White Female Captives Demanded.

ST. LOUIS, December 26.—The following information was received at army headquarters to-day: Eight warriors, thirty-nine squaws and papooses and sixty-two ponies belonging to the Medicine Water band of Cheyennes, surrendered unconditionally at Cheyenne Agency on the 20th inst. Two white women are now with Stone Calf, who is said to have two hundred lodges on the Staked Plains. Two messengers from Stone Calf have arrived asking for peace. Word has been sent him that he can surrender unconditionally, and a demand was made for the white women.

DUBUQUE.

Death of Rev. W. R. Marshall, D.D.

DUBUQUE, December 27.—Rev. W. R. Marshall, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, died of apoplexy this evening, at nine o'clock. He was stricken down at seven this morning and continued unconscious to the hour of his death. His loss is profoundly felt in this city, where he was held in high esteem. For six years he was pastor of a church in Baltimore, and for a long time of the First Presbyterian church of Columbus, Ohio. His age was forty-three. His remains will be carried to Muskingum county, Ohio, on Tuesday for interment.

Death of a Massachusetts Congressman.

BOSTON, December 27.—Hon. Alvah Crocker, Representative in Congress from the Tenth district, died at his residence, in Fitchburg, Mass., last night. He left Washington last Monday to spend the holidays at home and caught a severe cold, which, on Friday, assumed the serious form of congestion of the lungs and terminated fatally. His age was seventy-three.

The Nebraska Aid Society has no solicitors authorized to ask for aid for the grasshopper sufferers. Contributions should be forwarded direct to the secretary, addressed to General E. O. C. Ord, Omaha, Nebraska, or to the local committee, wherever they are organized, in other cities. John E. Drake, 112 Clarke street, is treasurer of the Chicago branch, and money may be remitted to him.

Edwin Booth is said to have had an explicit understanding with Oliver Ames, recent purchaser of Booth's Theater, that the house will be restored to him as soon as certain formalities and payments are arranged.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

KALAKAUA'S EXPENSES

COST OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CAPITAL.

Suicide of a Presbyterian Clergyman.

Rev. J. N. Coombs Ends His Life With a Razor.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRAGEDY.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS THE PRESENT SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1874.

Cost of the Royal Visit.

The irresponsibility and extravigance in the disbursement of the amount appropriated for the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, a few years ago, seems not to have been forgotten. The first estimate by the Secretary of State for the entertainment of the King of Hawaii was for fifty thousand dollars. In a subsequent letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations he reduced the amount to thirty thousand dollars. Last Tuesday Gen. Garfield failed in an attempt to put this amount through the House. It is now learned that the actual amount expended does not exceed ten thousand dollars, the principal items being his hotel bill and no small amount of Hennessey. The expense of the card reception and state dinner at the President's house, the only entertainments of the kind given, were defrayed out of the President's private purse. There is now some talk of making no appropriation at all, but letting the amount be taken out of the contingent fund of the State Department.

Suicide of a Clergyman.

This community was shocked to-day by the suicide of Rev. J. N. Coombs, pastor of the Western Presbyterian church of this city. The congregation was in attendance at the usual hour. The pastor not arriving, one of the elders went to his residence, rapped at the door of his room and, receiving no reply, forced an entrance. The pastor was lying upon his bed, his throat cut and a razor by his side. The pastor, whose wife for some time had been in the insane asylum, had of late shown evidences of great depression. This morning he read in one of the newspapers an account of a clergyman arrested for stealing books. The name was not given. Under an unacountable hallucination, Mr. Coombs imagined that the article referred to him. This led to the fatal act.

Work of Congress this Session.

During the three weeks of the session of Congress just closed, one hundred and six new bills were introduced in the Senate, and three hundred and thirty-eight in the House. The first bill introduced in the Senate will probably be the last one to pass. It was the bill to provide for a new form of government for the District of Columbia. The two bills first introduced in the House were the Legislative, Executive and Judicial and the Naval appropriation bills, both of which were passed by the House before adjournment, and are now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The Senate passed, in all, fourteen bills, of which the only one of importance was the new Finance bill. The House passed, in all, eighteen bills, of which the only ones of importance were the two appropriation bills mentioned above.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1874.

VALIDITY OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The validity of the Fifteenth amendment, which provides that the right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, is at last to be tested by the Supreme Court. The case comes up on the certification of a division of opinion among the Circuit Judges in Kentucky. Two judges of election in Lexington are alleged to have refused to receive the votes of two colored men on account of color. Arguments in the case will begin on Wednesday, January 6th. The Attorney General will represent the Government, and ex-Attorney General Stanbery, the defendants.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

Lieut. Frederick Collins, commanding the United States Darien surveying expedition, leaves Washington to-morrow night for New York to muster his forces and equip them for the expedition. He will sail in the first Pacific Mail steamer in January, for Aspinwall, and thence proceed in the United States steamer Candaigua to Atrato.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 27, 1874.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal revenue receipts to date, for December, are $7,684,159. It is estimated that they will be $9,000,000 for the entire month, being more than one million dollars over the corresponding month of last year. The receipts for the six months ending with December 31st, will be over $53,000,000.

WHOLESALE DISCHARGE FROM THE TREASURY.

Four hundred men and women were yesterday discharged from the Engraving and Printing Bureau of the Treasury, in consequence of a large part of the work of the Bureau having been transferred to New York.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1A. M., 1874.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle States, rain and fog with southerly to westerly winds, increasing in force, rising temperature and falling barometer, followed by clearing weather in the southern portion of the Middle States. For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy and warm weather, with south or west winds and continued high barometer. For the Gulf States, clearing weather in the interior and light rain near the coast, with southerly winds, slight changes in temperature and stationary or rising barometer, followed by lower temperature and variable winds west of the Mississippi. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rain, followed by clearing weather, lower temperature, southwest or northwest winds and rising barometer. For the Lake Region, rain or snow, southerly or northwest winds, followed by colder weather and rising barometer during Monday night. For the Northwest, decidedly cold and generally cloudy weather, with north or west winds, rising barometer and snow in the upper Mississippi valley.

Midnight Bulletin.
December 27, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	29.86	65	S.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.84	60	S.	Light rain.
Davenport	29.84	31	W.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.72	63	W.	Threat'ng.
Keokuk	29.80	34	N.W.	Threat'ng.
Leavenworth	29.88	29	N.W.	Fair.
Louisville	29.87	67	E.	Light rain.
Memphis	29.96	66	S. E.	Fair.
Nashville	29.90	64	S.	Fair.
Omaha	29.88	28	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	29.87	56	S. W.	Light rain.
Shreveport	29.96	69	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.78	37	N.W.	Hy. rain.
Vicksburg	30.11	68	S. E.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	29.90	30	W.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	29.76	62		Threat'ng.
North Platte	29.90	39	N.W.	Cloudy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 26, 1874.

M'CUE AGAINST DANA.

District Attorney Winslow, of Brooklyn, signalized his exit from office to-day by entering a *nolle prosequi* in the libel case of Judge McCue vs. Charles A. Dana, the plaintiff being satisfied with the explanation in the *Sun* of Thursday last.

KING KALAKAUA

and suite attended solemn high mass at St. Stephen's church this morning.

FURNITURE STORE BURNED.

The furniture store of Ward, Warren & Co., corner of Spring and Crosby streets, was burned to-day. Loss $140,000; insurance not ascertained. The fire was incendiary.

Hennepin and Rock Island Canal.

HENNEPIN, ILLS., December 26.—The large and enthusiastic convention held in this town to-day was composed of representatives from the agricultural and mercantile interests of the Northwest. Resolutions to Congress were adopted, recommending strongly the construction of the Hennepin and Rock Island Canal. It is considered of more intrinsic value to the nation at large than any other work proposed of ten times its cost. Hon T. J. Henderson, Congressman-elect, Senator L. D. Whiting and Hon. J. H. Moore spoke in favor of the enterprise.

A Reward is Offered

for a flour that will make as much or as good bread as the great White River, for the price.

A DISSATISFIED MILLIONAIRE.

An Unexpected and Unwelcome Fortune—The Unhappy Heir.

We stated yesterday, on the authority of a street rumor, that an uncle of Michael Hogan, of West Troy, died recently in Pennsylvania, leaving coal lands valued at $5,000,000, to a portion of which Michael is heir. The rumor was correct. Forty years ago, Michael Hogan, then twenty-one years of age, and an uncle, the only survivors of a once numerous family, came to this country and adopted it as their own. Michael, a hard working, industrious young man, finally took up his residence in West Troy. The uncle went to Pottsville, Pa., for that vicinity, and after laboring a number of years, purchased with his earnings a large tract of land. Michael also saved money, and in the course of time had by enough to start himself in the grocery business, in which it can be truthfully said he was pretty successful. The uncle turned out to be a most profitable one. The lands purchased by him were found to contain an abundance of coal; and by judicious management he greatly increased his earthly store until at the time of his death, which occurred a few weeks ago, he was worth about $5,000,000. Last week Michael received information from an attorney that his uncle, with whom he had not communicated for sixteen years, had died, and that he was his only surviving heir. Michael was not at all elated by this announcement, and appeared rather sorry, in fact, that such good fortune had come to him. He was getting old, he said, and would not want so much money, beside he had enough for himself, wife and daughter, and the possession of the immense amount mentioned above would only bring trouble and disgrace upon his family eventually. A young people now-a-days did not know how to spend money. As we have stated, Michael is a sober, industrious man, and is every way worthy of his fortune, which he intends to claim next week. If he is so sorry about this little matter he can turn it over to us and we'll cheerfully bear the burden for him.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

'Learn a Trade.

I never look at my old steel composing rule that I do not bless myself that, while my strength lasts, I am not at the mercy of the world. If my pen is not wanted I can go back to the type-case and be sure to find work; for I learned the printer's trade thoroughly—newspaper-work, job-work, book-work, and press-work. I am glad I have a good trade. It is a rock upon which the possessor can stand firmly. There is health and vigor for both body and mind in an honest trade. It is the strongest and surest part of the self-made man. Go from the academy to the printing office or the artisan's bench, or, if you please, to the farm—for, to my mind, a true farming is a trade, and a grand one at that. Lay thus a sure foundation, and after that branch off into whatever profession you please.

You have, very perhaps, for the clerk who had faithfully served Stephen Girard from boyhood to manhood. On the twenty-first anniversary of his birthday he went to his master and told him his time was up, and he certainly expected important promotion in the merchant's service. But Stephen Girard said to him:

"Very well. Now go and learn a trade."

"What trade, sir?"

"Good barrels and butts must be in demand while you live. Go and learn the cooper's trade, and I dare say you have made a perfect barrel bring it to me."

The young man went away and learned the trade, and in time brought to his old master a splendid barrel, which he struck with credit, and reputation enough to make him careful of it."—*Press.*

General.

Senators Schurz and Fenton say they voted for the Senate Finance bill in order to strengthen the Republican party. So these gentlemen are back in the ranks.

The Norwich, Connecticut, *Bulletin* gives currency to the rumor that an effort is being made to secure for Carl Schurz a position in the Cabinet, and says: "There are not very many Republicans who would object to this step, but it would hurt the other side dreadfully."

Before the *Courier-Journal* again declares confidence in the integrity of purpose of its Democratic friends, it might as well explain how it happens that Kentucky is getting to be so lawless a State. Is Democracy anywhere much more than organized hostility to law?—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Mr. Watterson of the *Courier-Journal* is in Washington, and writes home a rueful letter over the intellectual prospects of the Democracy in Congress. With all the Democratic victories last fall, Henri cannot see that the party has gained as much mental strength as it will lose by the retirement of Beck and Schurz, and a few others. The Louisville editor should not be discouraged. The *Cleveland Herald* thinks that "the Democratic party has a greater facility for getting along without brains than any other organization in history."

The Missouri *Democrat*, in a long editorial article summing up the condition of affairs and the prospect politically in the South, says: "Having daily communication with the people of the South, and feeling their spirit in this very State, *we tell the people of the North that equality of civil and political rights, and even freedom of labor will go by the board*, unless some measures are taken to keep up other government than any that Southern Democrats will maintain. We believe, friends of the North, that this is the solemn truth, which long before the Presidential election will force itself upon your reluctant recognition. Vicksburg is only the vanguard of an army of riots."

Among the resolutions adopted at the recent caucus of Southern Republican members of Congress is one to the effect that in large portions of the South neither life, liberty nor property is protected; the peaceable assembling of the people together is not allowed to Republicans, every right or privilege guaranteed by the Constitution and dear to American freemen is held by Southern Republicans at sufferance; that assassination, murder, whippings, threats of violence, persecution, proscription, ostracism, calumny and ostracism are the means resorted to to strike down Republicans, and to eradicate fidelity to the Federal Constitution; that the condition of affairs in Louisiana is unendurable, and they must have protection and speedy relief, or be overwhelmed by violence and wrong.

Cost of Living.

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AN OTTAWA correspondent writes to the Toronto *Globe*: "It is said an American firm has offered to organize a company to develop the Baldwin Iron Mine, and are prepared to begin by building workshops, furnaces, &c., at a cost not exceeding, for the present, $175,000. They are willing to take stock in the company themselves to the extent of $75,000, on condition that the county of Ottawa and this city will each grant a bonus of $25,000 in aid of the enterprise. The balance of $50,000 stock to be taken up by the public. In addition to this, a working fund of $50,000 will be required, making a total capital of $225,000.

Look Out for Dealers

that represent they have White River Flour under other brands. This is often done to make sales.

FROM UNIONTOWN, KY.

Teachers' Institute—Lectures by Professor Robert Carey, H. O. Gibbons, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., December 24, 1874.

The Fayette county Teachers' Institute began its sessions in the public school hall, on Monday, and will continue through the week. J. V. Gibbons, the County Superintendent, has held the office at different times for twelve years, but it is reasonable to suppose that his advanced age will forbid his continued discharge of its duties much longer. He has, by his long continued and earnest efforts in the cause of public instruction, endeared himself to both teachers and citizens, and they will see him retire from the office with feelings of regret. There is a good attendance of teachers and citizens, and much interest is manifested in the exercises.

Prof. Robert Curry, Deputy State Superintendent, lectured Monday evening on "Special Education." Mr. Curry is an able and earnest institute worker, and has made a good reputation for himself here.

Addresses have also been made by Rev. M. B. Sloan, Wm. Gibbons, A. H. Cotton and others.

Prof. H. O. Gibbons, formerly principal of Laurence Public School of Pittsburgh, gave a very instructive and vigorous lecture on the "Symmetry of Education." Mr. Gibbons was at one time principal of the schools of this place, and his old friends were glad to see and hear him again. Many of his former pupils are now "settled down in life," and are entertaining him handsomely at their homes.

C. J. Arms, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, delivered his popular lecture on "Rovs," under the auspices of the "Uniontown Lyceum," Tuesday evening, to a crowded house.

Uniontown is a quiet, pleasant old town, situated on the Western base of Chestnut Ridge, or Allegheny Mountains, and is a beautiful place. In the summer season it is a popular summer resort.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad has a branch road from Connellsville to this place, which is in excellent condition and under good management.

MEM.

POLITICAL.

State.

A communication in the New York *Tribune*, advocating the claims of Jerry Black to the United States Senatorship, is significantly signed F. E. E. It is not impossible that in those "mystic letters might be found the cause which moved the letter writer to spread himself.

The effort of the New York *Times* to establish that Judge Jeremiah S. Black, of this State, was so noble a patriot during the war, that the records of such men as Edwin M. Stanton and John A. Dix are not to be compared with it, is something very astounding. Is the *Times* ignorant of the fact that Judge Black came nearer being an active rebel than any Democrat in Pennsylvania, except perhaps Charles R. Buckalew? If it does not, it might learn the fact from almost any boy in the Keystone State.—*Scranton Republican.*

The New York *Tribune* has discovered another candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania. It is the Hon. William A. Galbraith, of Erie, whose influence and fame in the State are not as great as that of the 'newspaper which advocates his claims. The *Tribune* says of Mr. Galbraith: "He is an honest man, of good education, of blameless character, master a splendid style to represent his State with credit, and reputation enough to make him careful of it."—*Press.*

General.

Senators Schurz and Fenton say they voted for the Senate Finance bill in order to strengthen the Republican party. So these gentlemen are back in the ranks.

The Norwich, Connecticut, *Bulletin* gives currency to the rumor that an effort is being made to secure for Carl Schurz a position in the Cabinet, and says: "There are not very many Republicans who would object to this step, but it would hurt the other side dreadfully."

Before the *Courier-Journal* again declares confidence in the integrity of purpose of its Democratic friends, it might as well explain how it happens that Kentucky is getting to be so lawless a State. Is Democracy anywhere much more than organized hostility to law?—*St. Louis Democrat.*

Mr. Watterson of the *Courier-Journal* is in Washington, and writes home a rueful letter over the intellectual prospects of the Democracy in Congress. With all the Democratic victories last fall, Henri cannot see that the party has gained as much mental strength as it will lose by the retirement of Beck and Schurz, and a few others. The Louisville editor should not be discouraged. The *Cleveland Herald* thinks that "the Democratic party has a greater facility for getting along without brains than any other organization in history."

The Missouri *Democrat*, in a long editorial article summing up the condition of affairs and the prospect politically in the South, says: "Having daily communication with the people of the South, and feeling their spirit in this very State, *we tell the people of the North that equality of civil and political rights, and even freedom of labor will go by the board*, unless some measures are taken to keep up other government than any that Southern Democrats will maintain. We believe, friends of the North, that this is the solemn truth, which long before the Presidential election will force itself upon your reluctant recognition. Vicksburg is only the vanguard of an army of riots."

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The Commercial.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1874.

IT IS a suggestive and encouraging fact that Philadelphia's four immense elevators are barely enough to accommodate the steadily increasing grain trade of that port.

WEDDER satire. The United States Senate Committee on civil service and retrenchment recently ordered a five hundred dollar sideboard for use in its committee room.

ACCORDING to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, the hog crop of 1874 is the largest ever gathered in this country. It gives the total packing up to December 25, at 5,466,200, against 5,410,314 in 1873, and 4,831,558 in 1872. Why, then, are the current prices for the product so high?

THERE were one hundred and nineteen vessels in port at Philadelphia, on Saturday, loading and unloading. The petroleum exports from that port to foreign ports since January 1, amount to an aggregate of 72,668,339 gallons.

THE extraordinary increase in the shipments of coal oil over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from this city may be illustrated by the fact that there are now 25,000,000 barrels of refined oil at WINANS' wharf in Baltimore, and 300 car loads additional at Mount Clare awaiting transfer.

IT IS somewhat singular that while New York has over two feet of snow in her streets, Philadelphia, only ninety miles away, has none. The snow storm which thus visited New York, took a westerly course, over Northern New Jersey, through the Lehanon and Lancaster valleys and up the Juniata valley to the base of the mountains, but did not cross the Allegheny ridge, and left a scarcely perceptible trace of itself east of the ridge which separates the Lancaster valley from the Chester valley.

EVIDENCES of the prosperity of the West continue to accumulate. Money is active at low rates in Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, trade collections are easy and loans are paid promptly, loan agents report that there has rarely been greater alacrity to meet interest, while the payments on principal are large and scarcely any extensions of time are being asked for. All branches of trade, except iron and a few specially depressed industries, are active, and hardly anybody would know that there was so terrible a panic last fall.

THE workmen at the Troy Bessemer steel works, who recently accepted the reduction of about twenty per cent. in wages and went to work, have reason to congratulate themselves. Since the resumption of work the product of steel has been increased twenty-five per cent. over that of the previous working season, and, as a result, the workmen's wages are advanced about five per cent. more than even before the reduction. There is an argument in this fact which ought to be convincing to disaffected iron workers in other places than Troy.

"FOR next year the bullion product of Nevada is estimated at $60,000,000, while California will turn out its usual quantity, $20,000,000. This means an increased per cent. of capital and loanable funds."

With these facts before us, no trouble need be apprehended as to the ability of the country to resume specie payments in 1875. In the four years allotted for preparation over three hundred millions of precious metals will be produced in the United States. If we can only keep half of it at home, gold and silver will be so plenty in 1879 that people will prefer paper.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

But how *can* you keep half of it, or any of it at home, when we are exporting it at the rate of two to three millions a week, as we are now doing? The entire product of 1874 has been sent abroad nearly as fast as produced.

THE advance synopsis of the Monthly Report of the Bureau of Statistics, which gives the returns of our foreign trade for the month ending September 30, and for the nine months ended the same, shows that, allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the total imports for the nine months closing as above stated, exceeded the total domestic and foreign exports combined by $1,812,365, while for the corresponding period of 1873 the excess of imports was $51,451,152. Taking the merchandise and specie movements combined, there has been during that period a decrease of $39,880,471 in the imports, and an increase of $15,107,280 in the exports. This year the exports have exceeded the imports by $17,715,870; while last year the imports exceeded the exports by $37,-271,881.

THE exports of specie from New York last week were nearly three millions, and will be as large this week. This will bring the total export for the year up to $66,000,000; and next week will increase it to near $70,000,000. This from the port of New York alone. The total gold product of the United States does not exceed $70,-000,000 per annum, and as the exports of coin from San Francisco and other seaports will probably exceed $30,000,000, it is clear that we are shipping abroad much more of the precious metals than we are able to produce. The early resumptionists can therefore study with advantage this conundrum: If we produce seventy millions of bullion annually and export one hundred millions, how long will it take us to secure enough coin to resume specie payments?

THE President of the Civil Service Commission was very indignant because an applicant for a clerkship who had served with gallantry and credit during the war, and earned his promotion from the ranks by personal bravery, and whose clerical ability could not be questioned, was unable to answer the question, "Who were the two noted Polish Generals in the American Revolution?" This manifestation of his extreme ignorance was sufficient to justify his rejection.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Why, if this man's "clerical ability could not be questioned," was such a question put to him? Is "clerical ability" of an applicant for a clerkship is all that needs to be ascertained, and the President of the Civil Service Commission does not know his business if he goes beyond that. If a man is fit for the clerkship he asks for (and this man's clerical ability is admitted), what is the odds if he is unable to name the two noted Polish Generals in the American Revolution? A knowledge of their names is not essential to the faithful discharge of a clerk's duty.

THE repudiation of local bonds, out West, has become so common that Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill into the Senate authorizing the United States courts, in which judgments against the repudiating municipalities have been obtained, to levy a tax upon them for the payment of the judgments. The usual plan has been, after obtaining judgment, to issue a mandamus to the local authorities commanding them to levy a tax to satisfy the judgment; but the local officers have learned, in most cases, sharpness enough to resign before the mandamus can be served, and the holder of the judgment is thus left without remedy. Mr. WASHBURN'S bill is intended to cure this defect in the legal machinery.

The West has, until lately, been the sole participant in this business, but we learn from the New York *Journal of Commerce* that the infamy is creeping eastward. Since the failure of the Midland road in that State, several towns along the western division of its line have declined to pay the coupons of bonds issued by them. The bonds were originally put out with the usual legal formalities, with the consent and approval of the people, who at that time expected the greatest beneficial results to follow; but the road having failed completely, the only result obtained from it is a debt the towns are unwilling to pay.

THE Buffalo *Commercial* publishes a tabular statement of the receipts of flour, grain and miscellaneous articles at the port of Buffalo during the season just closed, and comparative statements for a series of years. The showing is not so bad as might have been anticipated. The receipts of flour were 1,371,901 barrels, which is more than has been received since 1871. Of wheat the receipts were 28,529,899 bushels, against 29,655,243 bushels in 1873, showing a decline of over a million bushels. Corn shows a still greater falling off, the deliveries of which by lake were 22,392,856 bushels in 1874, against 27,930,594 in the year preceding. The receipts of oats were 4,166,904 bushels, against 5,858,374 in 1873. Barley, rye and peas also show a similar decline. The total receipts of all kinds of grain this year, estimating flour as wheat, were 62,325,153 bushels, against 70,462,529 bushels last year, 62,550,506 in 1872, and 67,529,158 in the year previous. Buffalo, however, does not appear to have suffered more than its competitors. Montreal, its great rival, also lost a corresponding amount of her grain trade, the reason in both instances, we take it, being the unusually active competition for that trade on the part of the railroads. The receipts of grain at Buffalo in the past thirty-nine years aggregate 1,162,246,331 bushels, while, for transporting, handling, insuring and caring for this vast traffic, the *Commercial* says, the people of New York have received nearly $300,000,000.

FOSSILIZED INSULTS.

Some months ago the Jewish press of the United States, or at least a portion of it, made a vigorous assault on WEBSTER'S Dictionary. If we rightly remember, the assailants did not confine themselves to mere criticism, but actually appealed to the publishers to have a certain objectionable definition omitted or changed in future editions of the book. It was the verb "to jew" which gave offense. WEBSTER defines the word as meaning "to cheat or defraud, to swindle." Thoughtlessly, or too eagerly desirous of giving satisfaction, the publishers, we believe, assented to the justness of the appeal, and promised to modify or remove from the book the offensive definition. Of course, if the verb "to jew," in the sense assigned to it, forms or has within recent times formed no part of the English language, the word ought not to be in the dictionary. But if the contrary is true, if the word with the meaning given it is not only in good current colloquial use, but may be found in English books of classical repute, then it is entitled to its place in the dictionary, and nobody, not even the mighty publishers, have any right to meddle with it. The use of the word in its opprobrious sense may have originated in mere ignorance or in mere prejudice, or in both, and Israelites may naturally enough regret that their name should ever have been thus misused or degraded. But their regret on the subject need not be more serious than the regret with which liberal minded inheritors of the English language ought to regard the same fact. In truth, if the vituperative signification attached to the word did not spring from the vice of Jews but from the vice of Christians; if the term is not a memorial of Jewish rascality but of Christian bigotry and intolerance, Christians have quite as much reason as Jews to dislike the word and to wish for its banishment from the dictionary. The word, however, being there by right, as the result of one or the other or of both the causes indicated, neither Christian nor Jew may justly resent its presence or call for its suppression. It is a useful memento, a sort of spiritual monument of the past, which may not be at all the less valuable because it has no claims to be deemed ornamental.

We have been reminded of this slight philological flurry of several months ago by a fresh one of the same nature. M. FRANCISQUE SARCEY, the noted French journalist in the *XIX Siecle*, describing certain familiar gaming rogueries of the day, called the practicioners by their familiar French name, Grecs (Greeks). This profanation of his national name has been sharply resented by "a Greek of Greece" living in New York. He wrote to M. SARCEY protesting against the French practice of applying to sharpers and blackiegs the name of his nation. It is insulting and injurious, says the Greek, who, in a word, feels incensed by the grievance which some of our Israelite compatriots allege against WEBSTER'S Dictionary. The courteous Frenchman treats the complainant with the utmost gravity and seriousness. He reminds the Greek that the nations of the earth have long indulged in an international exchange of discourtesies of the kind in question, and that they are specimens of bad manners, of which nobody can fairly complain, because all are equally guilty. If complaint were admissible, others besides the Greeks might complain of French usage. Thus from current French speech it might appear that all Germans are quarrelsome, all Poles drunkards, all Turks brutally ferocious, all Chinamen nasty, all Englishmen profane swearers. And M. SARCEY feels pretty sure, that in the speech of the nations thus ill used, Frenchmen do not receive worse measure than they give. He knows that in some parts of the world they are called frog eaters, while in others the name of Frenchman is quite or nearly synonymous with mountebank.

At present, however, these traditional phrases, expressions of the dislike or contempt with which nations used to regard one another mean little or rather nothing. They are merely antiquated sentiments fossilized in speech; relics of the old times when the nations living isolated and having little commerce or intercourse of any kind, despised or hated one another in their ignorance, and found pleasure in mutual invective and disparagement. Doubtless, the old animosities to which language bears witness are gradually dying out. Peoples, as they become acquainted with each others' manners and modes of thought, become reconciled each to the other's peculiarities; each probably ceases to think itself perfect, and perceiving its own faults and shortcomings, grows more indulgent toward foreign defects, and capable of seeing foreign advantages.

In conclusion M. SARCEY begs his Greek correspondent to console himself with the reflection that, when using the word "Greek" in the sense of sharper, "no one thinks of the sons of that Hellas to which we owe the best part of our civilization and the most beautiful master pieces of art that have ever charmed human eyes."

THE NEW BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.

The Chamber of Commerce could not be more conveniently located than in the commodious rooms of the new Germania Bank buildings, corner of Wood and Diamond streets. The situation is central, the apartments spacious, and the entrance elegant and inviting. It was fortunate that a place so well adapted to the required uses was to be found just at the time when it was wanted. It is thus that at the outset of our long delayed business organization, accommodations have been secured that will compare favorably with the Exchange rooms of other and larger cities. Such pleasant surroundings must contribute to the success of this laudable enterprise.

We understand that telegraphic conveniences are to be at once placed in the Chamber, so as to bring it into direct communication with the various lines, which will there impart all the news that goes by the wires. Daily telegraphic information will be obtained from home and foreign markets, including London, Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago and other cities—together with river news and news from the Oil Regions. In this way the Chamber will be a most interesting place for business men to frequent, whether buyers or sellers, producers or consumers, or those wanting information of existing supplies, or where there may be demand for the various commodities prepared here for domestic and foreign markets.

A just appreciation of the maxim, that "in union there is strength," has been manifested in the real progress that has been made during the short time that has elapsed since the institution of a Chamber of Commerce was first suggested. Notwithstanding the financial troubles that have overshadowed the country, our intelligent and enlightened business men have moved onward in this matter until they have nearly brought it to a working condition, from whence the advantages of such a combination may soon be realized. They are progressing in the right spirit, and in the right direction. With a membership increased to ten or twelve hundred, the favorable results will be likely to equal the anticipations of the most sanguine promoters of the organization.

No one of our interior cities occupies a more commanding situation than Pittsburgh, as a manufacturing and distributing point. Its multiplied communications, present and in prospect, give promise of unsurpassed facilities for cheap transportation in every direction. The bounties of nature have been here bestowed with a liberal hand, whilst many of the great industries that have grown out of the applications of modern scientific discoveries, have been established among us. To utilize and make the most out of all these propitious circumstances, a combination of the intelligence and energy of the business community cannot but greatly contribute; and this can be best effected on the plan now being put into operation.

"NEW YORK'S DANGER."

This is the caption of an article in the New York *Times*, detailing the peril in which that city is placed by the competing policy of the Baltimore and Ohio road in carrying freights at lower rates than the eastern roads are willing to do, and by the effort of Boston to reach our coal fields and the West by a road through Poughkeepsie and a bridge over the Hudson at that point. With regard to the first, the *Times* says:

The competition waging between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the so-called "Saratoga combination" of trunk lines in freight business, may be a more serious matter for New York than is commonly believed. We already hear of large importing houses where scores of letters are received each day from the interior, requesting the transmission of freight, via Baltimore. This does not mean, it should be remembered, merely the shipment from this city of freight to Baltimore, and then to the West. It signifies rather that certain foreign importations will be landed directly in Baltimore from sea-going vessels. It signifies also, if the practice be continued, that every large New York importing-house must have a branch in Baltimore, or an agency, and in time, if the latter city retain her superior advantages, the parent-house will be transferred to Baltimore, and the branch remain here.

The other scheme to open up a new route from Boston to the West is also fraught with danger to the metropolis. The *Bulletin* says:

The project of a new road from Boston direct to the West via Poughkeepsie (crossing the Hudson at that point) has long been under discussion, but discussion now is to give place to work, if a meeting which was held at the Boston Board of Trade rooms on Tuesday night means all that would appear on the surface. At the meeting, we are informed, not only the leading merchants of Boston, but many prominent persons from New England and New York were present, representing "business men of all classes." Only $500,000 is needed to make the necessary connection with Boston, and a promise was made that if the money was raised now, the road would be in operation by next July. A committee was therefore appointed to take the whole subject into consideration, with instructions to report at an early day.

A dispatch from Boston of the 23d says:

As a result of the action taken at the Merchants' Exchange, yesterday, in relation to the proposed new trunk line to the Pennsylvania coal fields and Southwest, an informal conference of visiting gentlemen and members of the committee appointed to investigate the matter was held last evening, at which it was stated that energetic steps would be taken toward the consummation of the enterprise. It was stated that three gentlemen of this city express themselves as ready to step forward with the $500,000 called for in case the report of the committee proves favorable after due investigation of the line.

CHRISTMAS DAY, the world's great festival of thanksgiving, was commemorated throughout the land, as throughout Christendom, with odorous frankincense and myrrh. Let us hope we may all bear about us some fragrant hint of their sweet aroma until next year's Christmas bells shall chime.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Hot drinks are now called kettled-rums.

The past week was the roughest one for "mediums" they have ever known.

The Union Pacific locomotives are the most extensive cattle-raisers on the plains.

Robert Dale Owen again rises to explain. We should think he would; he's owen' many apologies.

In Australia, inoculation of cattle is now regularly practiced for the prevention of pleuro-pneumonia.

The navigation of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will close to-day, when the water will be shut off.

It has been decided to start the Woonsocket Mills, Rhode Island, generally on full time the 1st of January next.

The membership of Plymouth Church is 1,504 females and 386 males. No wonder the majority wished to retain Beecher.

There is a complaint—not editorial—in the Cincinnati newspapers that too much of the beer used in that city is made from corn.

Letter carriers cannot issue a New Year's address this year, but there is no law against giving them a holiday remembrance.

The coal operators of Philadelphia have resolved to refluce the wages of the miners after January 1, which will probably cause a strike.

Japan is rapidly succumbing to the influences of our higher civilization. A native firm has just failed for several million dollars.

Agriculture in Portugal is still in a primitive state, the implements employed differing very little from those in use in Roman times.

An Indianapolis man who sued his mother-in-law for damages, caused by the alienation of his wife's affections, has been awarded $500.

The allopathic doctors are on the war path again, and more homœopathic scalps will soon hang in the wigwams of the big medicine men.

A Michigan town has a horse-shoer who can set one hundred and thirty shoes in eight and a half hours. "Not slow but shoe'er," is his motto.

The documents read in the secret session of the Arnim trial, explained the policy of Germany in regard to the appointment of a successor to Pope Pius IX.

It is quite possible that the wheels of trade, and thus of industry, may be set into accelerated motion by the activity of the Christmas holiday traffic.

King Kalakaua being about to be carried to Edwin Booth's, the other night, cried out that he wanted to go to the "Black Crook" instead. He went, too.

Switzerland is leading the way in ecclesiastical reform. The Old Catholics of the Confederation have now constituted a Swiss National Catholic Church.

In Oregon the canning of salmon has been so overdone, and prices have deteriorated to such an extent, that the canners have gone to canning beef instead.

The Illinois Supreme Court has just decided that city corporations, and not individuals, must bear the expense of building and repairing all public sidewalks.

A Frenchman has found out how to turn light into darkness, by discovering a flame composed of sulphide of carbon and binoxide of nitrogen, which eclipses the sun.

An International Congress of Geography and kindred sciences will be held in Paris in 1875. Applications for admission must be sent before the 1st of February next.

Whatever its faults, the "Hub" is not niggardly. It has given over $276,000 in response to calls for aid during the year, beside nearly $300,000 for private charities.

The Maine ice dealers are now realizing the great blunder they made last year in charging such exorbitant prices. They cut about 800,000 tons, not half of which was sold.

The sacred Ganges has at last been spanned by a bridge, much to the horror of the devout Brahmins, who confidently predict that the structure cannot stand.

The Maryland Fishing Commission have just completed the work of stocking all the principal rivers of that State, and also the rivers of Eastern Virginia, with California salmon.

Hereafter people who desire a supply of spiritual manifestations, should decline to deal with mediums, and insist on having their invoices shipped from the summer land direct.

The Chicago Public Library has added twenty-three thousand dollars worth of books to its shelves since last June, and its daily circulation has passed beyond twenty-five hundred copies.

Australia exported more wool this year than last. Up to the 31st of October, England had received 220,345,702 pounds, as against 181,058,278 pounds during the corresponding period of 1873.

Humboldt, California, feels very comfortable and serene over its redwood timber supply, which, according to estimates, is large enough to employ all the present mill capacity for 11,755 years.

Christmas Day of 1874 will always be notable for the extraordinary state of the weather. A purer air, a clearer sky, a brighter sun, a more bracing atmosphere never graced any Christmas.

Baltimore is a thoroughly-going Democratic city, and a Baltimore woman says the men of that city are the dullest, flattest, most uninteresting if was ever her misfortune to encounter.

English capitalists are moving spiritedly in the matter of looking after the vast deposits of minerals in the Cumberland and Walden ridges in the Sequatchie Valley, Tenn. "There's millions in it."

The largest manufacturing interest of Laconia, New Hampshire, which has been nearly inactive for more than a year, has begun running again, and expects to fully resume operations within thirty days.

The President of the Erie Railway denies the report that his company has made arrangements with the Baltimore and Ohio for the transfer of New York through freight from the latter road to the former.

While the first-class New York and Boston hotels maintain the same prices that they reached at the worst time in the war, when gold was highest, in Chicago hotels of equal magnificence charge only $3 50 per day.

Schemes for national parks and gardens multiply. To the Yellowstone, Yosemite, and Mackinac schemes is now added one from Florida, for the propagation, introduction and acclimation of rare and valuable plants.

STATE NEWS.

Pottstown is about establishing an agricultural works.

The first Grange has been organized in Clarion county. Blair's Corners has it.

Much less lumber is being taken out along the Clarion river, this year, than usual.

The Franklin brush factory employs about sixty persons and is doing a big trade.

A large aquarium is to be established in connection with the Philadelphia Zoological Garden.

'Arry 'Icken, the 'ard 'itter, is in trouble at Harrisburg for abusing the woman he lives with.

Two York county colored youths fought a duel with shot guns. Both the young fools were killed.

G. W. Blabon is now engaged in erecting a large oil-cloth manufactory on grounds containing six acres, at Nicetown.

Philadelphia exports of grain are not so lively as they were a while ago, and only two vessels are now loading at the elevators.

The Citizens' bank, Philadelphia, suspended, will continue its organization, and elect a President and directors on the 4th prox.

A distillery for the manufacture of hemlock and other oils is being erected on the north branch of Pine creek, in Potter county.

Broom corn has advanced in Philadelphia and the manufacturers (there are thirteen of them) have put up their prices fifty cents per dozen.

The Philadelphia linseed oil manufacturers have, with few exceptions, contracted for all of their make of oil cake for several months ahead.

Bernard Stoner, aged fifty years, committed suicide at Highville, Lancaster county, on Christmas morning. Financial troubles led him to do it.

A man got out of a cell in the Reading jail, the other day, with nothing to work with but a tooth-pick, and it only took him three minutes and a half to do it.

Pennsylvania comes first among the States in the manufacture of pig iron, owning two-fifths of the furnaces, as she makes nearly one-half the production.

A York constable, Wentzel Selak by name, went to a ball in Lancaster on Christmas eve, and was set on by a crowd of rowdies and beaten nearly to death.

William Dripps, of Coatsville, Chester county, is a successful trout breeder, and has now on hand 130,000 trout eggs, and numerous specimens of the full grown fish, some of them very large.

Seven hundred and ten Mennonites, who arrived on Friday in the Vaterland from Antwerp, are quartered at the new docks of the Red Star line, at Girard Point, Philadelphia, and will leave for the West in a few days.

As Charles Davis, colored, was crossing the canal bridge at Phœnixville, he was attacked by ruffians, robbed of fifty dollars and thrown into the canal. He reached the shore in safety, and the highwayman escaped.

The jury appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to examine and report upon the subject of opening streets through Girard College grounds, has reported against the project. This settles the question.

The commission appointed to inquire into the mental condition of Heidenblut, the convicted Philadelphia murderer, has reported him sane, and Governor Hartranft has signed his death warrant. Heidenblut will be hung January 23d.

Philadelphia sparrows have met their match at last in a caterpillar with hairs so stiff and bristly that they stick crosswise in the little creatures' gullets, and send them hopping and screeching about like a man with a fishbone in his throat.

May Reigle, a lunatic confined in a small house by herself, at Painter station, in Juniata county, set her clothing on fire and was burned to death on the 19th inst. The screams of the poor creature attracted no attention, and when discovered she was dead.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* begings to feel the effects of competition. A Manchester paper is getting up a superior article of obituary poetry. This is the Manchester paper's style:

We heard no evil whisper.
We sat no door ajar,
And yet a dear one left us—
So near and now so far.

Jane Perry, a married woman, was arrested in Philadelphia, ten days ago, for theft, but told such a pitiful tale of starvation that she was released, the man who complained of her giving her twenty dollars with which to purchase food for her family. The festive Jane rearrested on Christmas day, rigged out in silk and velvet, for picking pockets, having been caught in the act.

On Saturday, December 19th, Mr. Richard Bailey, of Tyrone, arose at an early hour and proceeded with a lighted lamp in his hand to the kitchen, with the intention of procuring some oil with which to rub one of his limbs that pained him very severely, owing to rheumatism. By some means he set fire to his clothing, and before he could reach him he was so badly burned as to produce his death on Tuesday last, after suffering in the meantime most terrible torture.

Powell Bros., of Sprnig, Crawford county, have just imported from Glasgow ten Clydesdale stallions ranging from one to six years of age, and weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 pounds. This is a superior breed of horses, and they have been selected from different parts of Scotland, where the Messrs. Powell have been engaged in collecting as sound and fine specimens as could be found. Each one has been noted for their weight, power, fine muscular development, broad shoulders, solid limbs, and fine lines and graceful curves.

A dreadful catastrophe occirred to three men, on Wednesday, about noon, on the farm of Thomas Stewart, in Martic township, Lancaster county. A man named Philip Cramer, and his two sons, James and John, residing between the York Furnace and McCall's Ferry, went out into the woods to cut wood, going, in their course, above the railroad. Not returning home when dinner time arrived, search was at once instituted, when the horrifying fact became known that two of them, the father and son James, had been blown to atoms, shreds of flesh and bits of bone being picked up for squares away from the scene of the disaster. John, the other son, was found dead in a shed near by, where it is supposed he had crawled to die. How the accident occurred will never be positively known, but it has been ascertained that the railroad hands left a ninety-six pound can of nitro-glycerine standing near by, which is supposed to been frozen, and in that state, it is said, the explosive powers are more severe than ever. In chopping the tree a chip thrown against the case would have been sufficient to cause the glycerine to explode, and it is probable that this is the way the affair occurred. The force of the explosion was so great that a hole was rent in the earth sufficiently large for a four horse team to stand in without being seen. Deputy Coroner U. S. Clark summoned a jury and held an inquest over the body of John Cramer, and on as much of the remains of James and the father as could be found, a verdict being rendered in accordance with the above facts.

THE coal and iron interests are in a very bad way in Great Britain. The iron masters are reducing their production of iron, cutting down wages, stopping their works and complaining of the extreme dulness of trade. An extensive strike of the coal miners in Wales is impending, and the mining and manufacturing interests generally are in trouble. Iron ship building is almost stagnant, and thousands of workmen are out of employment at Liverpool, Glasgow and other places. Not half the cases of trouble in the British manufacturing districts find their way into print here, but the real state of affairs is seen in the great decline of the British shipments to the United States, which is altogether unprecedented. If the decline continues at the same rate the British iron trade will soon entirely lose its hold upon the American markets. There is no exaggeration in these reports. English papers complain of being undersold in iron and steel by the Belgian and French works. It is true that the American works are suffering from the extraordinary stagnation, but their command of the home markets is steadily maintained. The persons who have indulged so many English operatives to migrate back to England in the hope of work have much to answer for.—*Philadelphia North American.*

AMERICAN shipping is slowly but steadily recovering from the depression of its interests, caused, or at least aggravated by the rebellion. The total tonnage of United States vessels is 4,800,652 tons being an increase over 1873 of 104,626 tons. The canal boat tonnage, which amounts to 133,065 tons, is not included in these statistics. The tonnage of vessels built during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was 432,725, which exceeded that of the preceding year by over 70,000, and is more than the tonnage built during any year since 1855. In the four months ending November 10, official numbers were awarded by the Bureau of Statistics to nearly 700 vessels, the carrying capacity of which amounted to 269,654 tons. Of these 293 (nearly one-third) were new seagoing vessels, varying from 100 to 5,000 tons burden, and having an aggregate tonnage of more than 120,000 tons.

An English photographic inventor claims to have discovered a method of instantaneously fixing the image of an object on a sensitized plate not more than half an inch in diameter, an impression from which can be afterward enlarged to the necessary size.

PERSONAL.

Tischendorf, the well known collector and editor of Biblical manuscripts, died lately at Leipsic.

Thomas Cottrell Clark died on Tuesday in Camden, N. J. He was first editor of the New York *Saturday Evening Post.*

The French government do not recognize Pio Nono as a King, and are suppressing the coin with his image and superscription.

The teacher of a school out in Illinois insists on the children pronouncing Hugh Miller Hug Miller, and the girls' mothers think it is time for him to quit.

Mr. Samuel R. Reed, who has for some years been editor and part proprietor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is about to remove to Toledo, to edit the *Commercial* of that city.

Robert Dale Owen writes that he has information from England that Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, the mediums, were guilty of forgery in that country. They "materialized" checks for £8 up to £80.

It is said that the wife of Frank D. Moulton, "the mutual friend," has left him because she refuses to become a witness in his behalf to substantiate his statement of Mr. Beecher's confession, which she knows nothing about.

A wealthy Russian of good family has just been married to a Cincinnati girl with whom he fell in love before he saw her. He chanced to see her photograph in Russia, and became so enamored of her that he came 7,500 miles to make her his wife.

The greatest Christmas present ever made was that which General Sherman gave to the country just ten years ago when he telegraphed to President Lincoln: "I beg to present to you, as a Christmas gift, the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of amunition, and also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton."

Col. Samuel J. Anderson, a noted Southern politician of the old school, blew his brains out on Sunday last in Atlanta, Ga. He had previously made his will, and among other bequests was the following: "To Robert Toombs—my pistol, with my recommendation that he rid the world of his presence by imitating my example." Now let us see whether Toombs will continue in that stubborn disregard of good advice which has characterized him through life.

AN interesting fire insurance case, that of the Averill Chemical Paint Company vs. The Fire Association of Philadelphia, was decided in New York last week. The facts were that on December 6, 1872, at four o'clock P. M., an agent of the paint company went to the agent of the insurance company and arranged for an insurance upon the works, to take place *at once*. An hour afterward, that is at five P. M., the company's buildings were in flames. The losses amounted to twenty thousand dollars, and were about equally divided among thirteen companies. The defense set up was that the company had expressly forbidden the agents to take any risks of the class known as hazardous, and had directly rejected this particular risk. The jury, however, decided in favor of the plaintiffs, giving them the full amount claimed with interest added. It will be seen that the valuable property destroyed was insured but for a single hour, in which time it was impossible that the policies could have been written, but the insurance *arranged for* at four o'clock was to begin *at once*, and, by the verdict of the jury, it did so. This case ought to suggest to property owners the necessity of not letting their policies lapse for a single hour for want of renewal.

The Hamilton (O.) *Guidon*, edited by Dr. John McElwee, enters the field with the following Presidential ticket:

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET FOR 1876.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM M. CORRY.
(Buchanan's Privy Counsellor.)
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHARLES REEMELIN.
(Bismarck's Occidental Adviser.)

A whale was recently captured, in the head of which was found the head of a Scotch gun harpoon, marked "True Love, 1801." This vessel has not been heard for eight years, and the whale must have carried the iron for that period, if not longer.

Of all the festivals that have been or ever can be rooted in the soil of our social and domestic life, there is none, for wealth of sacred memories and warmth of loving setiments, to be compared with Christmas. Is there?

A Texas farmer recently sold from his plantation 1,700 head of cattle, at an average price of $14, thus pocketing the handsome sum of $23,800.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

The edition for 1875 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States and British America, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for about one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1875 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
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Unprecedented Bargains Offered BY
George Crawford & Co.
82 FIFTH AVENUE.
They having RESTOCKED WITH NEW GOODS since their Clearance Sale in September, now offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to parties buying HOLIDAY GOODS.
Go early and get choice of Stock.

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75 SMITHFIELD STREET.
NEW JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Cameo and Gold Jewelry, Chains, Rings, Fine Clocks, Bronzes, &c., AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the Estate of the said decedent will make the same known without delay to
LAVINIA W. WATT, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
Executors,
No. 87 Diamond street.
Pittsburgh, October 30, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED.

CHOICE LOT OF APPLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS, Wholesale and Retail.
PRIME NEW CIDER ON DRAFT.
FAMILY APPLE BUTTER, will suit your taste.
BEST LEAF LARD in the city, rendered expressly for family use.
POTATOES, BEANS, ONIONS, &c.
WHITE WHEAT FLOUR, equal to any in the city.
FRESH GROUND CORN MEAL, very nice.
Please give us a call and satisfy yourself.
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WINTER GLOVES,
Of every description for Ladies' and Children's Wear.
Fine Fur Gauntlets,
Men's Alaska and Buck Gloves and Gauntlets.
100 dozen Men's Silk and Cashmere Mufflers.
Gents' Ties and Scarfs, Wear selling cheap.
100 dozen Ladies' Silk Neck Kerchiefs from 50 cents up.
New Styles Ladies' Ties and Neck Wear.
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Seal Sacques, Muffs, Boas and Capes, at Bottom Figures.

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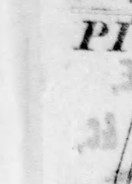

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Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
Refined German Plow & Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE.
STEEL FIRE BOX AND BOILER PLATES.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
33 Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

ROOFING.
SLATE
ROOFING.
Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS,
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL
ROOFING.
Roofs Repaired.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
854 PENN AVE.

Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE!
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

IRON CROWN
BOURBON,
RYE,
AND
WHEAT WHISKIES.
J. F. D. KEATING,
No. 34 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

B. H. LUBBERS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
Wines and Liquors,
FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,
No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.
Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.
Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,
No. 16 SIXTH STREET,
Transact a General Banking Business. Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.
ROBERT ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE
IN WALL STREET.
Money invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three per Cent. Margin. Address
DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court,
NEW YORK.
Postoffice Box 5026.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank
OF PITTSBURGH.
CAPITAL.....$300,000
INCORPORATED 1868.
No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,
Next below the Safe Deposit Company.
HENRY LLOYD.....President.
WM. REA.....Vice President.
TRUSTEES:
Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, R. Mortland, Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, Secretary and Treasurer.
Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.
Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
J. W. COOK.....President.
R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL-$200,000
Stockholders Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
THOS. JONES, Jr., Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Straus, W. T. Dunn, C. Dettrich, Dan'l Dando, D. W. Riggs, M. D., Thos. Jones, Jas. A. Thompson, Jas. Rosebrinks, A. A. Anderson. NWS

THE
SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE
Renting of Safes
IN ITS
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
BUILDING AND OFFICE:
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.
President.....HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.
Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. CUTTLE.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.
B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 38 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,
DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
Baled Hay, &c.
TITUSVILLE AND DEPOTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE AND ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Calcined Plaster. White Lime.
SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED
WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CALDWELL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,
205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Receives and Sells
GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, MILL FEED, APPLES, POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POULTRY, GAME, &c.
305 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,
Successors to Waring & King,
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
49 Fifth Avenue,
Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 59 Walnut street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, EVENING, December 26, 1874.

The report of the condition of the New York associated banks for the week ending to-day, as received by telegraph, is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$1,761,200
Specie, decrease	22,200
Legal tenders, decrease	76,300
Deposits, decrease	1,918,200
Circulation, decrease	11,700
Reserve decrease	833,150

From this it will be seen that the movement of capital from New York to the interior still continues, and that the surplus reserve of the banks has been reduced $836,150. This is gratifying in that it indicates increasing activity in business circles away from the Atlantic seaboard, and a healthy depletion of the accumulation of money in the cities where the only use for it is in speculative transactions in stocks.

—In local matters the banks report a very busy day. Crowded in, as it is, between Christmas and Sunday, the volume of transactions have been unusually large.

As the end of the year approaches, and the January settlements are pending, many dealers are applicants for loans from the banks for the purpose of carrying themselves over the first two or three weeks of the new year, when, having made terms with their own debtors, they will be in position to pay off the loans now being contracted.

A merchant of the "old school" gives it as the motto which always governed his commercial transactions, to first pay all his own debts before calling on his customers for a liquidation of the quarterly bills due him.

If this rule were followed more uniformly now, we would not hear so much about the difficulty of getting settlements made at the first of the year. The more popular method, at present in vogue, is to uniformly put off making payments until some weeks after maturity on the plea that others are withholding their payments, making it thus inconvenient to adjust their affairs. "A nimble penny is better than a slow shilling," and prompt attention to obligations makes quarterly settlements easy.

—The second section of the Finance bill which passed the Senate, provides for the "retiring of an amount of greenbacks equal to eighty per cent. of the amount of new national notes issued until the greenback circulation shall be reduced to $300,000,000, after which no further reduction of greenbacks will take place."

It is claimed that by this provision there will be neither expansion nor contraction of the currency, as about twenty per cent. of the greenbacks is now required as bank reserve.

There is now authorized $354,000,000 national bank circulation and $382,000,000 of legal tender notes, which will require an increase of the national bank circulation of $102,500,000 before the legal tenders are reduced to the minimum. This will give us a circulation of bank notes of $456,500,000, and government notes of $300,000,000, a total of $756,500,000 of a circulating medium, against $736,000,000, as now authorized by law. Judging from the rates of increase of new national banks during the past three years, it will take a long time to reach the new maximum of circulation, the question under discussion being a bill to suspend the reduction of the currency, then going on at the rate of two millions per month. The Chairman of the Finance Committee opposed the resolution, on the ground that it was unnecessary, saying:

"The notes that have been taken in and cancelled cannot be reissued. I know no law under which a United States note once cancelled can be reissued. It is dead, and in its place as a substitute. * * I think there cannot be any lawyer who will examine these statutes, any doubt on this question.

Under the influence of Mr. Sherman the provision above quoted was not passed; yet in the fall of 1872 the country was astonished by having the "cancelled" forty-four millions of greenbacks reissued, and thereafter held as a "reserve," in spite of the solemn and repeated expression of opinion by the Senate, that these notes were issued without authority of law.

Reading the second section of the new bill, it occurs very forcibly that we may hereafter have a repetition of the process of reissuing cancelled notes, with all the accompanying uncertainties and evil consequences to the business interests of the country. While there is yet time, let the question be settled.

However, if, as the first section of the bill would indicate, it will be lawful to organize new national banks without regard to capital or location, scores of existing banks and banking houses will avail themselves of the opportunity to organize with the prestige of a governmental character and thereby accommodate the timid about liability now attaching to their stock. In event of the passage of the bill in its present shape, it would not be surprising to have a half a hundred new national banks in this city, as many of the banks now doing business on a partnership basis, profiting by the experience of the stockholders of the unfortunate "Nation Trust Company," would eagerly take advantage of the new law.

Looking farther into future to the time when the greenback circulation shall have been reduced to $300,000,000, a question of some importance looms up for consideration. On January 10, 1878, there was offered in the United States Senate the following amendment to the Finance bill then under consideration:

Provided, That nothing in this act, or any other act or acts of Congress, shall be construed to authorize any increase of United States notes or other lawful money beyond the amount thereof now outstanding.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

December 26, 1874.	10:20	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	111¾	111¾	111¾	112	111¾	
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup		114	114			
5-20's, 1862		114	114			
5-20's, 1864		115	115¼			
5-20's, 1865		118	118¼			
5-20's, 1865, new		120¾	120¾			
5-20's, 1867		121	121			
5-20's, 1868		121	121			
10-40's		114¾	114¾			
10-40's, coupons		114¾	114¾			
Currency, 6's		123	123¼			
New 5 per cents		107¾	107¾			
Pacific of Missouri	78	78	78	78	78	
Quicksilver		33¾	33¾		33¾	
Quicksilver pref		36¾	36¾		36¾	36¾
Pacific Mail		30¾	30¾			
Adams Express		118½		118¼		118¼
American Express		68		68		68
American Express, pref		67		67		67
United States		63		63		63
New York Central				103¾		
Erie		27		27		26¾
Michigan Central		81¾		82		
Michigan Southern				79		80¾
Illinois Central		98¾		98¾		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		88		88		
Chicago & North'w		45½		46¼		45¾
Do. preferred				66		
Rock Island		101		101¾		101¾
St. Paul, common		35¾		36¾		35¾
Do. preferred				56		
Wabash, common		23¾		24		23¾
Fort Wayne				95¾		
Ohio & Mississippi		29		30		30¾
Union Pacific		34¾		35¾		34¾
Harlem		127		127		
Hannibal & St. Jo		24		24		
Iron Mountain		24		24		
Terre Haute						
Terre Haute, pref		93¾		93		
Tennessee, old				78		
Tennessee, new				78		
South Carolina, Apr.				70		
South Carolina, July				70		
Missouri 6's		97¾		97¾		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	53¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	105½	
Reading	54¾	55
United Companies of N. Jersey, extra dividend	123¼	
Catawissa	25	30
Lehigh Valley	62	62¾
Allegheny Valley	30½	
Empire Transportation	53	
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	74½	
Gold		111¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 28, 1874.

The market opened rather quiet after the holiday of the previous day, and transactions in the wholesale line, although, perhaps somewhat increased from those of Thursday, were quite slack. Prices were unchanged if we except a firmer feeling in corn, and a slight improvement in the demand for oats.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	962	Apples, bbls	218
Cheese, lbs	70	Corn, sks	787
Wheat, sks	200	Barley, sks	625
Rye, sks	39	Oats, sks	1,130
Butter, pkg	37	Bacon, pcs	1,756
Bacon, lbs	15	Potatoes, bus	1,897
Hay, bales	367		

The following table exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river for the week ending Saturday, December 26th, 1874, compared with the similar receipts for the three preceeding weeks:

Week ending—	Dec. 5.	Dec. 12.	Dec. 19.	Dec. 26.
Flour, bbls	8,736	12,200	11,852	8,921
Apples, bbls	2,972	1,121	1,866	328
Cheese, lbs	807	1,567	1,001	350
Corn, sks	3,071	10,455	7,657	4,946
Wheat, sks	2,125	1,201	2,267	1,417
Barley, sks	9,159	2,170	10,113	2,622
Rye, sks	1,210	1,027	1,539	1,971
Oats, sks	7,472	17,523	16,831	14,686
Butter, pkgs	223	233	202	284
Bacon, pcs	9,550	3,750	5,060	7,461
Bacon, lbs	199	325	560	195
Potatoes, bush	1,700	2,326	4,074	4,272
Hay, bales	2,222	1,953	2,389	2,098

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The trade in grain was rather slow yesterday, but the market for corn and oats somewhat improved, and some 1,500 bushels changed hands at fair prices. Otherwise the market is unchanged. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 35 @ $1 38; prime, $1 30@$1 32; choice Ohio and Illinois white $1 25@$1 27; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat at $1 18@$1 20; choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 25@$1 27; the Iron Belting Company still holding their mill at $1 30 per bushel. We quote mixed at 77@78c per bushel; low mixed 75@76c. Ear is quoted at a range of 72@73c per bushel. Ear corn on the wharf sold at 76@77c. Oats were steady at about former prices—45@46c for white; 42@43c for mixed. Rye and barley are unchanged.

FLOUR.—The following are the wholesale prices of the best millers' No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 20 cts @ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 @$7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6-lb packages, $6 25 @ 10-lb package; corn meal, old $5 75; new $5 40@5 50; oat meal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 50@23 50 @ ton; No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@16 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@25 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 @ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 @ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 35 @ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 @ cwt; chopped feed $1 55@1 65 @ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 @ cwt.

GROCERIES.

There is little new to report in the groceries line, what little trade there is, not being of a sort to interfere with prices. Dealers are looking for an improvement soon after the holidays. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.		Spices.	
Fancy	24@25c	Cloves, @ lb	55 c
Choice	23@24c	Allspice, @ lb	10@12c
Prime	22 c	Cassia @ lb	40 @45 c
Good	20 c	Nutmegs, @ lb	$1 35@1 40
Low grades	18 c	Ginger, @ lb	27 @28 c
Roasted Coffees.		Molasses.	
Rio in papers	25@26 c	Strictly ch'c N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	25 @25½c	Prime	70c
Java	37 c	Good	68c
Sugars.		Syrups.	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10½c	Sugar drips	65c
Extra white C	10c	Low grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11½c	Raisins.	
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Layers, @ bx	$2 40
American extra C	9¾c	Valentia, @ lb	11½c
New Orleans	8½@9½c	Currants	7½c
Teas.		Prunes	12½ @13½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Starch.	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Common	5 c
Imperial	60c@1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Oolong	50c@1 00	Corn	10½c
Coalong	75c@	Soda.	
Fancy	1 00	Bi-carb, @ 10 lb kgs	6c
Souchong	75c@ 85	Bi-carb, @ lb papers	8c
Rice.		Candles.	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	18c
Patna	7½@8c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7½c		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 50@2 75 for choice; $1 75@2 00 for common to medium. On large sales these prices would be shaded.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quotable at 55 @60c per gallon for prime to choice.

BEANS—We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 25; medium $1 80@1 90; fair to good $1 50@1 70.

BUTTER—We quote at 30@32c for choice; 20@25c for medium and inferior to common.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c @ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 28c @ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather quiet and in large supply at $3 00@3 50 per cwt; $7 00 @ bbl; self-raising buckwheat flour is active, and a good jobbing trade is done; we quote it at $4 @ lb, packages at $4 50 @ 100 lbs.

CHEESE—We quote at 17c @ lb for Ohio factory; New York factory, 17½@18c; do dairy, 18@19c @ lb. Receipts 1,578 lbs for the past two weeks.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is comparatively steady. We quote at 27@28c @ dozen for strictly fresh in barrels; 29@30c in cases; pickled 20@25c. Raspberries in demand, being 10 pkgs yesterday.

CRANBERRIES—We quote at $8 00@10 00 for Western; $10 @12 00 for Eastern; $14 00 @ bbl for Sackett's.

GAME—We quote as follows: Venison—saddles $20 @ 25; hind quarters, $12 @ 15; prairie chickens $3 50@4 75 @ doz; pheasants $5 50@6 00 @ doz; quail $1 25@1 50 @ doz; wild duck $3 50@4 00; canvas backs 50@60c @ pair; squirrels 20@25c @ pair; wild turkeys $1 25@1 50 each.

HOMINY—The market rules at $1 75@3 00 @ barrel

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, @ lb, 65@70c; for round lots; 50@55c in a jobbing way. No. 2, @ lb, 30@50c, as to quality.

MIXED MEAT—Is quoted at 10c @ lb in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—The market remains quiet and unchanged, with light receipts and a fair demand. We quote at $3 00@3 50 for red; $3 00@4 00 for yellow.

POTATOES—We quote at 90@95c @ bushel for prime peachblows, from store; medium grades 75@85c @ bushel.

POULTRY—We quote jobbing prices as follows: Dressed—chickens 9@10c @ lb; turkeys 10@12c; geese 8@9c; ducks $5 @ $6 00, at which price a sale of 2 cars high mixed at 78c per bushel. We quote high mixed at 77@78c @ bushel; low mixed 75@76c. Ear is quoted at a range of 72@73c @ bushel. Ear corn on the wharf sold at 76@77c. Oats were steady at about former prices—45@46c for white; 42@43c for mixed. Rye and barley are unchanged.

FLOUR—The following are the wholesale prices of the best millers' No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 20 cts @ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 @$7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-raising flour in 6-lb packages, $6 25 @ 10-lb package; corn meal, old $5 75; new $5 40@5 50; oat meal $7 75@8 00.

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High paper	25@26 c	Strictly ch'c N O	75c
Rio, in bulk	25 @25½c	Prime	70c
Java	37 c	Good	68c
Sugars.		Syrups.	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	10½c	Sugar drips	65c
Extra white C	10c	Low grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11½c	Raisins.	
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Layers, @ bx	$2 40
American extra C	9¾c	Valentia, @ lb	11½c
New Orleans	8½@9½c	Currants	7½c
Teas.		Prunes	12½ @13½c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Starch.	
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Common	5 c
Imperial	60c@1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Oolong	50c@1 00	Corn	10½c
Coalong	75c@	Soda.	
Fancy	1 00	Bi-carb, @ 10 lb kgs	6c
Souchong	75c@ 85	Bi-carb, @ lb papers	8c
Rice.		Candles.	
Choice Carolina	8½c	Star, full weight	18c
Patna	7½@8c	Stearine	15c
Rangoon	7½c		

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

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BE

CITY MATTERS

Local Observations

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 27, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.09	41	91	....	Calm.	Foggy.
2 P.M.	29.96	49	83	S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M.	29.91	40	88	S.	Gentle	Foggy.

Mean barometer.....29.96 Highest thermom.....57
Mean thermom.....48 Lowest thermom.....40
Rainfall.....01

A Constable Sent Up.

Alderman McMasters on Saturday committed R. F. Bloomfield, a constable in one of the upper wards, to the workhouse for disorderly conduct. While under the influence of liquor the official made a raid on a First avenue house, broke up furniture and acted disorderly generally. He also attacked Ida Painter, and she put a pistol ball in Bloomfield's leg. He was arrested by Officer Keefer.

Fire in the East End.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, a portion of the fire department was called to the East End by the discovery of flames in the grocery store of P. H. Minogue, on Franklin avenue. The fire was caused by a gas light coming in contact with some lard oil. A lot of hams and other articles were burned, and the loss will amount to a few hundred dollars. The stock and building were fully covered by insurance.

Fire Investigations.

The careful and energetic Fire Marshal, Mr. Livingston, is having his hands full in the way of investigations. He is making inquiry into the cause of the late fire on Mt. Washington, and also that which occurred on the 18th inst. in the Eighteenth ward. Both are suspicious cases. The hearing in the last named case takes place this morning, and the Mt. Washington hearing will be continued to-morrow. An attachment has been issued to compel the attendance of a witness who refused last week. There is talk of investigating the Wilkins Hall fire.

Stolen Pony Recovered.

Independent Police Officers Blunden and Aeschelman, on Friday, recovered an Indian pony that had been stolen from the stable of a Mr. Rogers, at Bedford, Lawrence county, Ind. The officers traced the animal to Glendale, on the Fort Wayne road, repaired thither and found it in the possession of H. Walsmith, a tavern-keeper in that place, who had purchased it at a constable's sale, it having been left in his care by two men, to him unknown, who had agreed to pay him a certain sum for its keeping. They shortly afterward disappeared, and he finding no way to recover the expense incurred by several days' feeding, had it put up at constable's sale, as stated, and bought the animal to save himself from loss. The pony was brought to this city for its owner.

Fire Department Investigation.

An investigation was promptly had, on Saturday, by the Fire Commission, in consequence of the report that a member of the department, while intoxicated, had broken a pane of glass in a cigar store window on Smithfield street on the morning of the Wilkins Hall fire. Three firemen and two citizens who had been near by at the time were examined under oath, but it appeared that the party who fell against the glass was not a fireman. The man had on a cap similar to that worn in the fire departments, but had on a short cloak, something that none of the firemen wear.

It was admitted by one of the firemen, however, during the investigation, that at about four o'clock, when the fire was about over, he being soaking wet and tired, he had taken two or three drinks of liquor, although he is not a drinking man. For a violation of the rules the fireman was suspended one week.

Trouble Between Boat Owners.

In the court of Common Pleas, Saturday, a bill in equity was filed by John McClure, John A. Hughes, Wm. McAdams and H. G. Morton vs. Alex. McClure and John McCleary, doing business as McCleary & Co. The bill alleges that the plaintiffs own one-half of the steamboat Kangaroo and defendants own the other half, said boat having been built at a cost of 14,000. That said defendants have had exclusive control of the boat since August, 1868, during which time they have interfered with plaintiffs, and have refused them access to the books and accounts of the firm. They therefore pray that a preliminary injunction may issue now and a perpetual injunction hereafter restraining defendants from further controlling the boat; also, that a receiver be oppointed to take charge of the boat, books, accounts, &c., appertaining thereto, and that just and equitable account of all business of said boat, from the building thereof to the present time, be made out, all moneys due be collected and divided among the owners according to their respective interests in said boat.

First Presbyterian Church of Monongahela City.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "Report of the Board of Trustees and Building Committee of the First Presbyterian Church of Monongahela City, Pa." The subject of building a new church was discussed at a congregational meeting held January 20, 1868, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions. The donations were so encouraging, that a site was purchased in 1869. In the spring of 1870, the subscriptions reached $12,500 in 1871 contracts were let for the new edifice. The total receipts from all sources were $32,980 62. Total expenditures, $32,883 34. The subscriptions not yet paid amounted to $1,945 79, and there is an indebtedness on the church of $4,000. Of the unpaid subscriptions, $1,400 may be collected, so that the deficit will be $2,200. The Building Committee state that but a single individual refused to pay the amount subscribed, and as the party is wealthy still has been entered to enforce payment. The report concludes as follows: "The committee, on behalf of the congregation, acknowledge their obligations to J. S. Morrison, Esq., for the handsome donation of ornamental trees surrounding the church lot. They also acknowledge the gratuitous professional services of T. H. Baird, Esq., and the Trustees are to H. Finley, Wm. J. Alexander, F. I. Gardner, James H. Vanvoorhis, James Stockdale, John Patterson.

Building Committee—Aaron Brawdy, H. H. Finley, T. B. Leonard, John Patterson, James Stockdale, Wm. J. Alexander, Jas. H. Vanvoorhis, F. I. Gardner.

S. S. Cox

Whatever may be said derogatory to the Hon. S. S. Cox by his political opponents, on account of his twit and humor," which, some people, perhaps justly, denominate "trickery," it must be acknowledged that he is a man of genius. He possesses an abundance of that quality called "grit," which is a peculiar production of this country, and which can be fully comprehended in no other word in the English language—a quality which is aggressive, which reaches after place and position with a persistency and determination which is almost sure to surmount every stumbling and unforeseen difficulty. To laurel wreath of success in any undertaking.

He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, graduated at Brown University, and entered upon the profession of the law; he also edited a paper for a short time.

He was appointed Secretary of the Legation to Peru in 1855; served as Chairman of the Committee of Revolutionary Claims, when a Representative from Ohio, in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress. He published a book of travels, and was again elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the same committee, and also as regent of the Smithsonian Institute until December, 1865. In 1865 he removed to New York, and published a political work entitled "Eight years in Congress." He now represents the "unarmed" of New York in Congress, and is said to have such strong proclivities towards the speaker's chair that he would not be friendly with King Kalakaua, or vote to pay his boarding-bills, on account of his complexion. Such is life, and such is American grit! He is to tell the people of Pittsburgh what he knows about "American Wit and Humor," at Library Hall, Tuesday evening, 29th instant, and we bespeak for him a crowded house.

OUR CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee—The Bond Registration Ordinance.

A meeting of the Finance Committee of City Councils was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. McCune in the chair.

The payment of the running expenses of the water works was brought up. The appropriation has run down to $911 99 and to bring it up to the requisite figure it was decided to recommend councils to transfer to it $5,000 from city property, $900 from city finances, $1,500 from the contingent fund, and $1,000 from the survey.

The ordinance considered was that providing for the registration of certain city bonds. This ordinance passed Select Council, but an informality in the way it was forwarded from the committee having been discovered, it was returned. It was decided to reprint with an affirmative recommendation, the members evidently not being in humor for discussion, and preferring to let the fight over the measure occur in the Council Chamber.

A few bills were passed upon, and sundry communications and refunding of business taxes examined and allowed.

The report from the Water Committee concerning the legislation needed to provide sufficient funds to finish the new works next year, was read and laid over for next year's committee.

A resolution of thanks to the presiding officer, Mr. John R. McCune, for labors during the year was presented, and unanimously adopted.

Adjourned.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Observance of the Great Festival—Incidents, Accidents, Crimes, &c., of the Day.

The observance of the great Christian festival of Christmas was not marked by any special features. The usual appropriate services were held at the various churches, gifts were bestowed in the family circles, hot lemonades, etc., were dispensed at the saloons; the toy stores, jewelry establishments and confectioneries drove a thriving trade; in short, the festive and social events of the day were much the same as those of former years, except, perhaps, that they were somewhat less costly. All the places of amusement were open, and were generally well attended. The weather was unusually mild for this season of the year, and this had the effect of enticing almost everybody out of doors, giving the streets and sidewalks quite an animated appearance.

AT THE CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The religious observance of the festival was on a scale appropriate to the event celebrated. The day was ushered in by the singing of joyous carols and the chiming of church bells. The services at the following churches were unusually attractive, while the audience rooms were decorated in the most elaborate manner:

At Trinity Episcopal Church there was a very large attendance. The principal feature here was the singing of the famed choir.

There was Christmas communion at St. Peter's, and an appropriate sermon by Dr. Spaulding, besides the usual pleasant Sunday school exercises, including the distribution of gifts to the children.

The Sunday school at Christ M. E. Church held a Christmas jubilee, which consisted of singing by the church choir, scripture readings, carols by the school, recitatives by different classes, all intermingled, so as to give a very pretty variety.

A large audience was attracted to the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal church by the infant department of the Sunday school, which gave an entertainment in the way of speeches, carols, etc. Afterward a profusion of gifts were distributed to the little ones, and a handsome Bible to Mrs. Sydney Omohundro, the faithful organist, whose services have aided very materially in advancing the interests of the school.

The Arch street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Allegheny, had a Sunday school entertainment in the morning, consisting of music by the choir, under the leadership of Prof. W. B. Slack, and a speech by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Miller, after which a fine assortment of candies was distributed among the Sunday school scholars.

The Nineteenth street Baptist church, South Side, held a social Friday evening, at which there was a bountiful supply of good things to eat. Here the pastor, Rev. E. Craig, was presented with a very fine overcoat. The organist, Miss Taylor, was the recipient of a set of furs.

There were nearly three hundred children in attendance at the jubilee at the Sabbath School attached to the Eighth United Presbyterian church, Rev. John S. Sands pastor, and a most pleasant time was had. The lecture room of this edifice was most handsomely decorated with evergreens, and in one of the class rooms stood a mantel-piece gotten up for the occasion, literally covered with fancy stockings filled with candies. The children were marched through the room, the decoration exhibited to their astonished gaze, and each was made glad by the gift of one of the stockings and contents.

Grace Church, corner of Webster avenue and Grant street, Rev. T. J. Barkley, pastor, was the scene of a series of enjoyable events. In addition to the usual Christmas services, there was a very large distribution of appropriate gifts to the children, and a fine exhibition of stereoscopic views of Scriptural subjects, which were explained to the children by the pastor.

Appropriate services were held at Marion avenue M. E. church in the forenoon. The singing was excellent, and the pastor's address eminently fitting to the occasion.

At St. Paul's Cathedral, St. Bridget's Church, and others of the Roman Catholic faith, the services were quite attractive. The churches were gorgeously decorated, and musical programmes of unusual excellence were executed.

The M. E. church, at Sewickley, was the scene of a delightful festivity on Christmas eve. The audience room was profusely decorated. Addresses were made by Superintendent John Johnson, ex-Superintendent Prof. M. B. Goff and Hon. B. C. Christy, and Rev. Mr. Knapp, of the Baptist church. Rev. James R. Mills, the pastor, was presented with an elegant silk-velvet dress and an easy chair. Other splendid gifts were also bestowed.

The Hazlewood Presbyterian Sunday school had a grand festival. The exercises began with a Christmas anthem by the choir, after which prayer was offered by the pastor, J. S. Stuchell; the choir then sang a beautiful hymn, when W. C. Moreland, Esq., delivered a brief but eloquent address. The committee sat once proceeded to serve the audience with refreshments.

Sunday School celebrations were held at all the churches in the city, and the hearts of thousands of the poor were gladdened by the bounty of the charitable.

The children of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Assylum, and kindred institutions, were all supplied with Christmas extras, and instructive entertainments were provided for their benefit. Celebrations were also held and luxuries supplied in many other charitable institutions, and contributions from benevolent doners distributed to the needy.

Bountifully-laden Christmas trees, fruited by Santa Claus, were found in many happy homes, surrounded from early morning till late at night with groups of joyous children.

PRESENTATIONS, BANQUETS, ETC.

Prothonotary Kennedy was presented with a very elegant silver tea set, Christmas eve, by the clerks in his office. The presentation speech was made by W. C. Moreland, Esq., who paid Mr. Kennedy many compliments for his efficiency and uniform courtesy. Mr. D. Moore, Esq., made the response on behalf of the recipient, in some very happy remarks. The Prothonotary then presented each of his clerks with a pair of handsome gold initial sleevebuttons. The presentation part of the programme completed, the company were invited to turn their attention to a sumptuous banquet, which had been furnished by "Doc," an invitation that was not declined by anybody present.

Sheriff Hare was made the recipient of a splendid silver set, of which mention was made in our issue of Friday.

Mrs. President Black, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was presented by her band of crusaders, with a handsome cut-glass fruit stand and a pair of bouquet holders on a silver pedestal of a beautiful design, by the same ladies, of Corry, in gold. Mrs. Black was called up to a table, where she confronted the present, when Mrs. Dr. J. Campbell stepped forward and in a few happy remarks presented her with the gift. Mrs. Black accepted the gift with thanks, and at the conclusion of her address, Mr. Dermitt made a few remarks, encouraging the ladies to continue their work. Just before the presentation, a Mr. Wrenzell called at the Alliance room and tendered Mrs. Black twenty-five dollars, for the use of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and at the same time hoping for final success in the prosecution of their work.

Thursday afternoon, at the conclusion of the rehearsal of the "Bohemian Girl" by the Gounod Club at Library Hall, Mrs. Tetedoux (the Queen), was presented with a silver tea set by the club. Mr. W. C. Smythe made the presentation speech on behalf of the club, and Mr. Tetedoux received the gift.

Mr. William Kerr presented a silver headed cane to each of the following officers, whose beats are on Carson street, South Side: Captain Walridge, Lieutenants Hilbert and Baker, and Officers Geisinger, Heminger, Zeddel, Russell and Johnston.

The employees of Mr. D. M. Jenkins presented that gentleman with a very beautiful soup tureen and ladle, of solid silver.

Superintendent Atkinson, of the Water Works, was presented by his employees with a handsome Bible and stand.

ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, ETC.

John Krummel, aged about seventeen years, residing in the Twenty-eighth ward, received in his right lung a ball from a revolver in the hands of a boy named Herbster. The weapon was discharged accidentally. Drs. Riggs and Emerling, who attend Krummel, think his life is in danger.

About noon Friday, a boy named Mowry, about ten years old, attempted to cross Fifth avenue in front of a street car, when the tongue of the car struck him on the head, inflicting a severe wound. The car passed over the boy, but none of the wheels touched him and he was not otherwise injured, except by a few bruises.

The McKee Barge Club gave a very successful ball at Odd Fellows Hall Friday evening. It is surmised that about $800 was realized from it.

The following small robberies were committed during the day and evening:

F. P. Hilligard, No. 617 Liberty street, was relieved of one blue coat, two pair black pants and one black vest.

A gold watch and chain, and sky-blue overcoat were taken from No. 80 Boyd street, Allegheny.

A dark blue chinchilla overcoat was taken on Christmas night from a Fifth avenue saloon.

A. F. Miller, 617 Liberty street, was relieved of two pairs of agate sleeve buttons, one breast pin and one screw amethyst stud.

John Henn, No. 3 Duquesne Way, was relieved of four pairs of boots, three pairs of flocked boots and three pairs of button gaiters.

The chicken coop of Mr. Richard Deakers, at Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, was robbed of twenty splendid chickens. The bold thieves wrung the necks of the fowls, and the heads of the missing poultry were found scattered about the yard.

Theft of an Overcoat.

Alderman Kreuter yesterday committed James McDonnell, a colored man, to jail to answer a charge of larceny. The accused was employed at Weil's saloon, on Fifth avenue, and disappeared a few days ago, taking with him an overcoat belonging to Louis Frankel, the barkeeper. He was arrested on Fifth avenue, with the coat in his possession.

CHURCH NOTES.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Howard.

Dr. Howard, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn avenue, preached the last of a very interesting series of sermons, on the Life and Works of Christ, on Sabbath morning.

These sermons developed in detail the life and ministry of Jesus, together with practical lessons and illustrations, for the guidance of his hearers. Those upon the miracles of Jesus and Apostles were especially interesting, and gave evidence of thorough research and investigation of the subject. If these sermons were published in book form, we are sure that it would make as readable, and authentic a life of Christ as has yet been published.

He took for his text the thirty-eighth verse of the tenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles: "How God annointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power, who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him."

Dr. Howard commenced by saying: "We have reached, my dear brethren, the last Sabbath of the year. It would be well, as it seems to me, to look back and consider the blessings we have enjoyed, that we may be grateful to the bountiful Giver of all our mercies. It would be well to consider our short-comings and our failures of duty; our forgetfulness of God; our transgressions of His Holy Law; our lukewarmness in His blessed service, that we may be led to humility and repentance.

This is a time for review, for deep penitence, for heartfelt thanksgiving. Let every one for himself, engage in this work, and spend at least a part of the last Sabbath of the year—a part of the last few days in the year—in retrospection; it will be a very profitable exercise, and if it is faithfully done it will enable us to live all the better in the future.

We propose to retrospect and review this morning not our own lives, nor the life of our congregation, but as it has relations to some of the important events in the life of our Blessed Lord during the th few last months of his sojourn upon earth.

Let us see, my dear hearers, how Jesus lived, how He spent his time, in what works he was engaged, what words He uttered. Our text informs us, He was annointed by God with the Holy Ghost, and with power, that He went about doing good, and healing all who were oppressed with the devil.

* * * * *

All the principal works now mentioned occurred during the last eight or nine months of His life. Those which were recorded were but a few of those performed. John says: "There are also many other things which Jesus did, which if they had been written every one of them, I suppose that the world itself would not contain the books."

In the summer Anno Domini 29, He was traveling in company with His Disciples, in the region bounded on the east by the river Jordan, containing a mixed population of Jews and Gentiles. Here there was much disease and sorrow. When these sufferers heard that Jesus was passing that way among them, Matthew says great multitudes came unto Him—the lame, the blind, the dumb, the maimed, and many others, came to Jesus and He healed them.

Among those great sufferers, was one who was deaf, and had an impediment in his speech, brought by his friends who beseeched Jesus to lay His hands upon upon him, thus—that is by laying on of hands—many who had never before seen Him cure others, received the impression that only in that way could they be healed. He effected His purpose in many other ways then, as now; sometimes by laying on of hands; sometimes by a miracle; sometimes by a word. On this occasion He took the person aside put His fingers in his ears and spittle upon His tongue, and said, be opened. Why Jesus pursued this plan we cannot tell; possibly it was to teach the lookers-on that He was willing to take the utmost pains and labor to relieve those who suffered. His heart was full of tenderness and love: He was ready to relieve the sick and afflicted, no matter what it cost Him.

* * * * *

Jesus still works. Glorious is the power over you and me, over our families, over our country, over the temporal interests and spiritual interests of mankind; and He does all things well. He does well, my hearers, when He gives us prosperity, and equally well when He gives us complete adversity: well when He blesses us with health, when He deprives us of health: well when He gives us life, and well when He takes life away. Jesus, dear friends, does all things well. Let these lessons be deeply impressed upon our hearts; let us believe in Him; let us trust in Him.

The discourse throughout was very interesting and practical, and we are sorry that, for want of space in our columns this morning, we cannot give fuller extracts from it.

RAILROAD RIVALRY.

War Between the Saratoga Syndicate and the Baltimore and Ohio.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* announces that war has been declared between the Saratoga Syndicate, consisting of the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the New York Central railroads on the one hand, and the Baltimore and Ohio on the other, in the matter of freights to the East. Both parties had given notice that the rates had been reduced to Eastern points, as follows:

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.
Baltimore	70c	50c	45c	20c
Philadelphia	80	60	50	20
New York	90	65	55	25
Boston	90	65	55	25
Providence	90	65	55	25

The old rates were:

Baltimore	95c	60c	50c	30c
Philadelphia	1 05	70	55	35
New York	1 15	80	60	40
Boston	1 25	90	65	45
Providence	1 25	90	65	45

The *Intelligencer* says: It will be seen from the above that a very material reduction in rates has been made between Wheeling and all points East. This is an important item to shippers of 4th class freight, such as our local merchants.

It is understood West (we know not how it is at this point) that in addition to the quoted rates of freight the Baltimore and Ohio road gives a special rebate to shippers. The Saratoga Syndicate, as we understand it, are prohibited by their terms of agreement from giving a drawback. All shippers from Wheeling will do well to investigate this matter.

The war is a good thing for the public and we are glad to see it. It begins to solve the problem of cheap transportation. Now that there is talk in Congress of a great national double track railroad from the East to the West it is time for the lines already in existence to begin the experiment of cheaper rates.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. Petition of assignees for leave to make arrangement with the holders of certain notes of the Allegheny Valley Railway Company, presented, and order made that said arrangement shall not operate as a release against the claims of R. Norris and Carr against the estate of the bankrupts.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville; rule granted to show cause why the specifications of bankrupt discharged should not be stricken off.

J. McGovern vs. the steam tug Tom Reese, in admiralty. Argument on exceptions to the Commissioner's report of distribution of the fund, adjourned till the 29th inst.

S. W. Christie, H. C. Linn, R. Campbell, H. J. C. Glenn and W. C. Glenn filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, and also praying that A. B. Rhodes *et al.*, transacting business as the Concord Savings Bank, of Coultersville, be adjudged bankrupts.

Thomas J. Terrell, debtor, Somerset county. Preliminary injunction granted against S. J. Cover.

Asenath Dunham, bankrupt, Somerset county. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not file his account.

Baden & Stegmeyer, bankrupts, Wilkesbarre. Preliminary injunction granted against Arnold, Bettel and other execution creditors.

P. Cunningham, Cambria county. Order made for meeting of creditors to consider bankrupt's proposition for the compromise of their claims.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Stowe.

On petition of James M. Kier, a writ of *de lunatico inquirendo* was granted.

Christina Hellman vs. George Hellman; libel in divorce; subpœna awarded.

In the divorce case of Mary Grow vs. Wm. J. Grow, A. F. Alexander, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

A. A. Blackmore vs. Same, was appointed Commissioner in the divorce case of Mary Marks vs. Michael Marks.

In the divorce case of Cora J. Ahl vs. William J. Ahl, a rule was granted on respondent to pay libellant the sum of $50 for counsel fees and expenses, and the further sum of $12 per week for the support of herself and children, to continue until further order of Court.

In the divorce case of Sophia Oeste vs. Jacob Oeste, an attachment was ordered to issue against respondent for contempt.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of J. Bailey & Co., a petition was presented and rule granted on assignors to show why an attachment should not issue for their account on or before January 9th, 1875.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., A. F. Alexander was admitted to practice in this court.

Tenth ward bank vs. Wm. Fleming. Motion made for a new trial by plaintiffs.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of R. McKnight & Co., the final account of assignee was presented and confirmed absolutely.

In the case of McGrew & Co. vs. J. Levy, a motion was made and reasons filed on behalf of defendant for a new trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The trial of Edward Carr, for murder, will be commenced in this Court this morning. We should nothing interfere to prevent. Should the case go over, the following will be the

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Smith, *et al.*; George D. Knowlton; James Jackson, *et al.*; John Walker; C. Kellenberger, *et al.*; John Madden; Anton Kirsch, Charles W. Byres; Thomas R. Sill, (3;) Evan Jones; Thomas Malone; John Davis.

LIST OF PATENTS

Issued from the United States Patent Office to Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending December 25, 1874, furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., Counselors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fulling Fabrics—F. D. Nagle, Reading. Filed December 4, 1874.

Apparatus for Burning Oil—Charles M. Gearing, Pittsburgh, assignor of one-half his right to John B. Livingston, J. F. D. Keasing and George A. Q. Miller, same place. Filed November 21, 1874.

Hay-Loaders—John A. Cozad, Mercer, assignor of one-half his right to William B. Graham, same place. Filed September 19, 1874.

Car-Axle-Box Supports—Charles Billmeyer, York. Filed November 4, 1874.

Dumping Cars—Peter L. Weimer, Lebanon, assignor of one-half his right to J. Birkinbine, same place. Filed June 16, 1874.

Boiler Washing Machines—F. M. Combs, Titusville, assignor to W. M. Coombs, same place. Filed June 8, 1874.

Apparatus for Depositing Coffins—Conrad A. Spe, Wells' Tannery. Filed May 6, 1874.

Handles for Saws—William J. Reagan, Royer's Ford. Filed November 14, 1874.

Railroad Switch Signals—H. Conard York. Filed October 24, 1874.

Car Couplings—John C. Sauserman and Geo. W. Anthony, Newport. Filed October 10, 1874.

Valve Inlets for Tumbling Boilers—Hugh Burgess, Royer's Ford. Filed November 9, 1874.

Petroleum-Wells—E. McCurdy Stevenson, Franklin. Filed September 10, 1874.

Glass Molds and Presses—W. C. King, Union township, (Pittsburgh P. O.) Allegheny county. Filed November 7, 1874.

Ore-Separators—Benj. F. Day, Tamaqua. Filed August 29, 1874.

Ditching-Machines—Abraham Spencer, Grampian Hills. Filed August 3, 1874.

OHIO.

Dies for Nut-Making Machines—John R. Blakeslee, Cleveland, assignor to the Rhodes Rivet Company, same place. Filed August 1, 1874.

Suspension-Slidese for Chandliers—Mark Wiggins House, Cleveland, assignor to Cleveland Non-Explosive-Lamp Company, same place. Filed September 8, 1874.

Chimney Tops—Frederick Meyer and Conrad Meyer, Cleveland. Filed November 18, 1874.

Plows—Charles C. Strong, Defiance. Filed June 13, 1874.

Car Brakes—James M. Connell, Newark, assignor of one-half his right to R. M. Weaver, Williamsport, Pa. Filed November 28, 1874.

Piston Packing—J. T. Wright and M. Schneble, Dayton. Filed September 19, 1874.

Slides for Extension Tables—Stephen Stilwell, Dayton, assignor to Edwin R. Stilwell, same place. Filed May 27, 1874.

Stone Drilling Machines—Conrad Lohnes and Raphael Flowers, Springfield. Filed November 20, 1874.

Grain Weighing Apparatus—William N. Julian and Jos. H. Bussert, Tariton. Filed May 1, 1874.

Apparatus for Soldering Eaves Troughs—Jonathan P. Abbott, Cleveland. Filed June 30, 1874.

Washing Machines—Pliny C. Williamson, Covington, assignor to himself and that only in the State of Kentucky. Filed October 16, 1874.

Feeding Mechanisms for Grain Drills—P. P. Mast, Springfield, assignor to P. P. Mast & Co., same place. Filed May 19, 1874.

Cutting and Punching Dies for Nut Machines—John R. Blakeslee, Cleveland, assignor to Rhodes Rivet Company, same place. Filed November 30, 1874.

RE-ISSUE.

Putty—Geo. W. Hatfield, Dayton. Patent No. 96,231, dated October, 26, 1869. Filed October 12, 1874.

A CURIOUS LAND CASE

Alleged Abuse of Trust and Fraudulent Conveyance.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, Robert Campbell and Jane, his wife, filed a bill in equity against Thomas S. Birch, setting forth a novel state of facts. The bill alleges:

That John Campbell, owning a certain tract of land in Moon township, adjoining the farms of John H. Joy and Jas. Bonham, was prevailed upon to deed it *to see* to said Bonham, under the belief that it might be advantageously to him for plaintiffs. The consideration purports to be $33,000, but complainants aver that no consideration whatever was given; that the said deed was intended to be, and expressly so understood, a simple power to sell, the purchase money to be paid to complainants alone, when possession, if sale was satisfactory, was to be given; in every other aspect the sale was void and of no effect; that said Birch fraudulently attempted to make an improper use of said deed, and thereby defraud complainants of their land; that on the 15th day of February, 1873, he attempted to sell the said land to Griffith J. Griffith, Evan J. Evans and Wm. McClusky, citizens respectively of the city of Erie, the town of Bootjack and the township of Trent, in Oneida county, New York; that he fraudulently attempted to execute a deed then and there, bearing the date also mentioned, and recorded March 9, 1874, in deed book, volume 325, page 228, in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county; that this deed purports to be given on the consideration with complainants, $33,000, which consideration is a fact that there was no consideration given, and that the vendees last mentioned were in collusion with said Birch; that said vendees are not purchasers innocent, but were fully advised of the fraudulent conduct of Birch aforesaid, before any purchase was made by them, and that if any consideration was paid it was after knowledge of all necessary facts that Birch did not own the property. Complainants further state that they had recalled all power from defendant Birch, before any sale was made by him, and before the deed was put on record, requiring him to return the same to them. They have made a like demand upon the vendees, in the second deed mentioned, which demand and request have been refused. Furthermore, that they are now and have been in continuous possession of the land, with these outstanding fradulent deeds, a cloud upon their title, by which they are embarrassed and annoyed, and threatened with law suits, trouble and expense. They therefore ask for equitable relief, as follows:

First—That the said Birch be ordered and required by court to surrender to complainants the first deed. Second—That the reputed vendees mentioned, likewise be ordered and required to surrender the deed; and that said two deeds be above decreed void and of no effect to all intents and purposes, and grant them such other relief as the court may see proper.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. John S. Clarke appears this evening as *Toodles* and, in "The Heir-at-Law," as *Doctor Pangloss, LL.D., A.S.S.* There is an announcement which will be entertaining to all who have ever subjected themselves to the laughter-compelling influence of this wonderful comedian. His *Toodles* is more generally known than the personation he gives in "the Heir-at-Law," but the former is a guaranty for the success of the latter. He acted the part two hundred nights in London, and such papers as the *Times*, *Post* and *Telegraph* quite lost their equanimity in the immediate vicinity of Clarke. He will, for the sake of a most deserving actor, but especially wishing that the fun may be thoroughly diffused through this community, we bespeak full houses for Mr. Clarke every night of the present week, beyond which he will not continue his engagement.

Library Hall.

The second presentation of the opera of the "Bohemian Girl," by the Gounod Club, will take place at Library Hall this evening, with full choral and orchestral support. As the sale of tickets has been very large, a full auditorium is certain.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

A whole host of good performers will appear on the stage at Trimble's every evening this week, and on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons. Mr. T. H. Jefferson, Mr. Frank Harrington and Miss Annie Harrison are among the new faces. Denier's pantomime troupe remain, and will present "Old Dame Trot, or Humpty Dumpty's New Year's Call."

Mr. J. L. Toole.

This celebrated English comedian will appear at the Academy of Music on the 8th, 9th and 10th of January, under the management af Mr. V. E. Beamer, supported by his own company, many of whom accompanied him from England.

Attempted Burglary.

The house of Louis Senft, a policeman, in Cherry alley, South Side, was visited by a burglar at an early hour yesterday morning, who attempted to effect an entrance by forcing open the back door. Officer Senft was absent on duty, and there was no one at home but his grown daughter and two or three small children. The young lady appeared at a second story window with a revolver and frightened the fellow away. He soon came back, however, and made a second attempt at the door, when Miss S. turned loose a ferocious dog, which had the effect of causing the burglar to desist in his efforts on that house.

Serious Accident.

Charles McCarrel, aged twenty-two, son of Dr. McCarrel, No. 67 Bidwell street, Allegheny, met with a serious accident Saturday evening. In jumping from a street car in front of his father's residence, he stumbled and fell, and at that moment a wagon came along, one of the wheels passing over his head and chest. He was carried home insensible and his injuries were found to be of a dangerous character.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

Pork is plenty now.

The retail dealers report a good Christmas business.

The school children will enjoy themselves this week.

New Year calls—calls on the pocket-book for presents.

Pittsburgh Councils hold the last meeting of the year this afternoon.

Mayor-elect Phillips, of Allegheny, will take his seat on the fourth of January.

W. B. Ross is mentioned as the probable successor of Chief of Police Clark, of Allegheny.

The photograph business improves because new features are constantly introduced.

A question for a bachelor is whether to furnish a rented room, or rent a furnished room.

There is something very friendly about a man who tells you to callagain with your little bill.

What is the difference between a mouse and a toothache? One eats cheese, and the other cheats ease.

Mill owners are taking advantage of the stoppage of work in the puddling departments by making repairs.

The steamer Veteran No. 2, was sold on Saturday, by United States Marshal Hall, to Wm. Campbell, for $9,250.

Phillip Seifrid, late of Union township, bequeaths all his property to his wife, who is made sole executrix.

This is the season when the young man gets ready to swear off, and the cigar trade is a little dull for a few days.

Mr. John Fairman, while watching the fire on Chrismas morning, was relieved of his watch and chain by thieves.

Work at the glass houses of Adams & Co., and Bryce, Walker & Co., South Side, will be suspended for a short time.

The old Eagle Hotel on Liberty street is to be torn down and in its stead a handsome block of stores will be erected.

United States District Attorney Reed proposes to keep the steps of the postoffice and custom house clear of loafers. Good.

A band of male crusaders is organizing in Allegheny to stop the sale of cigars, liquors, meat, confectionaries, etc., on Sunday.

Many good resolutions will be made within the remaining days of the old year. Pity that they cannot be as easily kept as made.

Councils will reorganize on Monday next, January 4th, and Mayor-elect McCarthy and other city officials will be sworn in.

Will Barclay, of the St. Louis *Dispatch*, arrived in this city Saturday to spend the holidays with his relatives and numerous friends.

Messrs. Robinson, Rea & Co. are constructing an engine for Lewis Bailey, Dalzell & Co., and a blast furnace engine for Graff, Bennett & Co.

G. Arbuckle was arrested last night by officer Long for putting on the wrong overcoat at Hare's Hotel. His case will be investigated this morning.

A child named Gable, residing at Mt. Washington, was shot in the face with a toy pistol, in the hands of its brother, Christmas, and badly injured.

Mr. Peter Wenkel, while driving out the Perrysville road Friday, had his buggy overturned near the toll-gate. Mr. W. was thrown out and slightly bruised.

Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co. are putting up a new sheet mill, and have ordered an engine by which to drive it independent of the other mill.

Elizabeth Highbarger, late of Plum township, directs that her property be equally divided among her grandchildren. Daniel Mellon, Esq., is the executor.

A boy named Gould, whose parents reside on Gallagher street, Allegheny, was run over by a wagon on Fremont street, Saturday evening, a wheel crushing his foot.

Messrs. Lewis, Oliver & Phillips have purchased all the muck iron from the late firm of McKnight, Porter & Co., which will enable them to run steady for a considerable time.

Jeremiah Alexander, a resident of Clarion county, slipped and fell on Carson street, Friday, and broke his right leg below the knee. He was taken to a hospital in a carriage.

The Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company are issuing excursion tickets at very low rates to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, good till January 6th.

Friday evening a two-story frame building in the Thirty-first ward, belonging to Mrs. Mary C. Keefer, was partly burned. Loss about $1,000; fully insured. The building was unoccupied.

The City Alms House contains three hundred and eighty inmates, which is an increase or about one hundred over the corresponding time last year. Fifty were admitted during December.

Stewart Henderson was charged by John Van Staten, before Deputy Mayor Salisbury, on Saturday, with stealing the pocket-book of the complainant, containing eighteen dollars. A warrant was issued.

Rowdyism has become rampant at the station house at Glenwood, and complaints have been made to the police and the officers of the railroad company, both of whom are determined to abate the nuisance.

Wm. Demming picked up a coal bucket at Stevenson's store, Federal street, Allegheny, Saturday evening, and walked away with it. He was arrested, and yesterday Mayor Fleming sent him to the Workhouse for ninety days.

John Say, of Oil City, was arrested yesterday and confined in the Central Station House as a suspicious character. He was detected in the act of pawning a fine dress coat and a vest, which it is believed were stolen.

The Allegheny Committee on Fire Engines and Hosemet Saturday night. Harry Rosenfeld was elected Engineer of the new Columbia engine, and Noble Jones and Conrad Waltenbaugh, Firemen. The committee decided to accept the